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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Czech Crisis Fails to Click
A Real Thing Foils Mars
The Mental Might of Men

¶ **They Don't Want War**—Despite the philosophy of force preached by the authoritarians in favor of armaments, and the philosophy of "preparedness" preached by the democratic nations to the same end, the nations of Europe do not want war. This can be stated with more assurance than ever as the "borderline" of conflict was paced out over the week end—by German troops on one side, and by Czechoslovakian troops on the other. In 1500 Czech communities elections were held meanwhile to determine the who and how of government—with results revealing Sudeten gains in Germanic towns and a swing toward the moderate Left in predominantly Czech communities.

• **The world awaited** this first of three local elections with much curiosity as to the possible display of strength, without and within, of Henlein's National Socialistic organization. But, as Czech troops began to mass along the border to face a massing of German troops, and the story of Belgium was recalled to match the more recent Austrian coup, the election feature lost significance. Nor was cause of war lacking. Czech bomb plantings in girders of a frontier bridge; a fatal attack on two Sudeten Germans by Czech border guards—such "incidents" are of tinder to light powder trains to war kegs.

• **But the week end passes,** and Monday comes, and German troops begin to withdraw from border posts, and today hope turns to French and British efforts which are being made to forestall a clash of arms until the blanket of diplomacy has time to smother the incentives of combat.

• **Meanwhile the "reasonable" attitude** of Czech officials continues to function. This takes two faces. Toward Germany is turned the hard face of 500,000 armed troops, one of the world's great armament manufacturing centers and a grim determination to cling to democratic privileges and alliances. Toward its German minorities within is turned the benevolent face of compromise as President Benes speaks of new laws ensuring "equal status and political and moral equality for all."

• **And so the crisis passes.** Reports from Berlin agree that conflict has been averted (for the present) but warn Czechoslovakia to heed the Reichsführer's warning that members of the German race will be protected. Reports from London reveal the Prime Minister calling on the Opposition for co-operation in the Government's efforts to keep peace between Czechoslovakia and Germany; reveal Britain co-operating with France to the same end, by encouraging compromise within the Czech nation, and discussing more vigorous diplomatic action in both Berlin and Prague.

• **And thus the opportunity** which was presented to dissident Europe on the platter of Mars has momentarily been rejected. The "realistic" statesmen recognize the dangers and uncertainties of war and decline to venture where victory is so fickle. The real statesmen recognize that with or without victory war is always defeat—a blood lettered admission of the failure of mankind to utilize available intelligence. Between the two views the essence of the crisis is squeezed out. The event declares, with great force, that Europe wants peace. On that basis the popular policy of "realism" is finding a reality more moral than its philosophy.

¶ **Come Up for Air**—Well, that was a long-winded résumé. Let's go from labor to refreshment. A label is just invented by Postmaster General Farley for critics of the New Deal who foretell disaster for the country. He calls 'em "doom-sealers." From an almost diametrically opposite point of view the operator of this reportorial spyglass shares the view of the vote shuffler of the New Deal, deprecating the calamity howls of those who believe that American institutions are weak enough or American business stamina spineless enough to permit anybody's administration to ruin the country.

¶ **Are We Men or . . . Birds?**—No, we cannot share the gloom of the doom-sealers. Be the New Deal wise or stupid or visionary or just plain "dumb," we still insist that it's not so indicative of America's status as is the mentality and morality of the American people. As for the former; listen: Out in Santa Monica, Calif., today they are taking out of its metal cavern at the Douglas factory the four-motored super-airliner DC-4. Before ever it takes off on its initial flight with 42 passengers, this 32-ton sky giant has been subjected to all the stresses and strains that it will meet in conditions above the clouds. Technological research has made this possible. Men that can master the clouds, we still believe, have the intellectual force to master the more malleable elements of human existence. But we have to examine our morality, our spirituality, to determine our ability to stand the stresses and strains of evil suggestions. It is a world's behest, isn't it?

Work of UCC Employees Pictured as Blundering

By a Staff Photographer

Julius C. Almeida
Upper—Business Agent, Westinghouse Industrial Union Local 202

Matthew Campbell
Lower—Vice-President of Massachusetts C. I. O.

Two Labor Leaders Heard by Legislative Group Investigating Issue

Seeking to prove that the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission has hired unqualified politicians to do technical work, resulting in inefficiency, blunders and delay, a three-weeks old legislative inquiry drew near its climax today.

From the lips of two labor leaders, affiliated with a large industrial plant at Springfield, Mass., it produced evidence that the offices of the Compensation Commission, in regard to the one plant, made thousands of errors, was months behind in its work and gave false reports of its progress.

As an illustration of the harmful effects of delayed payments to the unemployed, it was testified that a Springfield woman owing $29.60 to the Home Owners Loan Corp. was evicted from her home last week by the HOLC for non-payment of that sum, although the Unemployment Commission owed her son, who was living with her, $75.

By linking such testimony of inefficiency with testimony offered at previous hearings, that dozens of men were employed by the U. C. C. whose previous experimence was more in the political than the insurance field, the committee hoped to show that the U. C. C. had made a mockery of the State civil service laws.

"Giving the U. C. C. all the benefit of the doubt, due to the newness of the act," declared Julius C. Almeida, business agent of Westinghouse Industrial Union, Local 202 at Springfield, "I feel the operation of the law, from its beginning has been aggravated due to inefficiency on the part of some of the personnel."

"Do you think," asked Representative Christian A. Herter (R), Boston, a member of the investigating committee, "that the success of the law is jeopardized by the way it is being administered here?"

"I think the tendency and reaction of our people was that it was detrimental to the law itself," replied Mr. Almeida. "They feel that the State, like insurance companies, should pay on time. No private insurance company could get away with things the State is doing."

Two Witnesses

In rebuttal, the committee allowed John Brennan, counsel for the U. C. C., to make a statement, in which he blamed the delays partly on the unexpected unemployment crisis of last winter and partly on the business machines used by the U. C. C., and charged that the Springfield situation "is a local squabble between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L."

The two witnesses at this morning's hearing in the Statehouse before the Special Legislative Committee were Mr. Almeda and Matthew Campbell, president of the same union, which is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The story they told dated from early this year, when the union began an investigation to learn why many of its unemployed members had not received benefit checks from the U. C. C.

"We called at the Springfield office to inquire the reason, and were told the Westinghouse Manufactur-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Congress Fights Loom for Relief, Wage-Hour Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Once more Congress took the spotlight today as the Administration pushed forward its momentous recovery and wage-hour bills.

These two bills, carrying immense appropriations and far-reaching social implications, are expected to dominate congressional activity until adjournment.

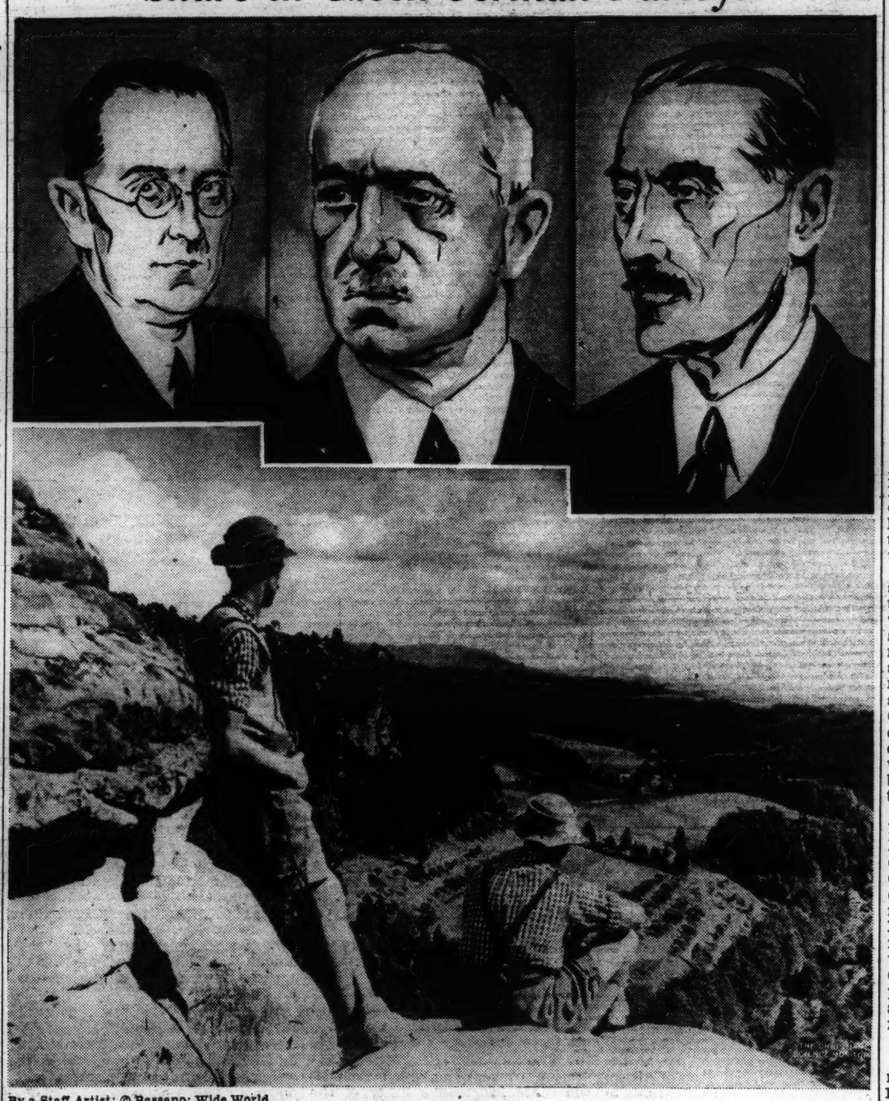
House and Senate swung into action at noon.

With Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado guiding the $3,000,000,000 spending-lending bill the Senate took up the measure which the House already has passed, and which the Senate Appropriations Committee has modified and favorably reported.

The House, simultaneously, started debate on the far more bitterly contested wage-hour bill, which the Senate already has passed in variant form, and which is now revived in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Share in Czech-German Parleys



By a Staff Artist; © Bassano; Wide World

Konrad Henlein (Upper Left) Leader of the Sudeten German Party

Dr. Eduard Benes (Center) President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia

Sir Nevile Henderson (Right) British Ambassador to the Third Reich

Below—Vista Near the Czechoslovakian Border

View Between Dresden and the Boundary, as Seen From Mt. Raberturm. Its Picturesqueness Is Typical of the Attractiveness of the Section

Arctic Claim Of Canadians

OTTAWA, May 23 (CP)—Canada's sovereignty over the territories and islands of the Arctic is unquestioned, declared the Minister of Resources, T. A. Crerar, in the House of Commons on May 20.

He was answering H. H. Stevens, Reconstructionist, British Columbia, who said some publications in other countries, in dealing with expeditions to the Canadian Arctic, gave the impression it was open country.

"I know of no challenge that has been raised to Canadian occupation or ownership of the whole territory extending to the Pole," said Mr. Crerar.

When foreigners wished to fly over or visit the Arctic they asked and obtained permission from the Government, the Minister said.

Homemade Device to Cool Air In Dwellings Is Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—How to get maximum efficiency in construction and, operation of "desert coolers," has been determined by months of experimentation at the University of Arizona College of Mines and Engineering.

Thousands upon thousands of these coolers have been built in the arid Southwest since the summer of 1935, when some unknown genius discovered that by pulling air through a pad of wet excelsior set up in his window, the interior temperature of his home coud be made bearable.

Since there were no rules to go by, most of those coolers were wrongly constructed out of whatever material was handy. Still, they worked surprisingly well. But now definite principles have been established and embodied in a report by M. L. and P. M. Thornburg.

Greatest mistake, the Messrs. Thornburgs find, has been to try to cool the air as much as possible without regard to humidity. Very damp air, although cooler, soon becomes oppressive. The air delivered by the cooler should be kept at 70 per cent humidity or less. At this point a properly designed cooler can reduce the air temperature 20 degrees in May and June, 17 in July, 15 in August, 16 in September.

Ordinary house or desk fans are unsatisfactory for pulling air through the excelsior pad, since their capacity is usually insufficient. Specially built, low-speed fans are best, with capacity great enough to change the air in the house every three minutes.

The evaporative pad should be an inch and a half or two inches thick, with one square foot of area for each 250 cubic feet of the fan's air-per-minute rating. Enough water should trickle through, or be sprayed upon it, to keep the pad saturated, but no more. Commonly this water is obtained by connecting a hose or small pipe with the house's domestic supply.

No ideal material for the pad has been discovered, but cottonwood excelsior is held to work better than anything else.

Economics in the News

Wages and Hours Bill—Would Such Legislation Increase Purchasing Power for the People?—Experience Under NRA

By **H. B. E.**

The object of the new Federal wages and hours bill is to increase the purchasing power of the workers. This it hopes to accomplish by fixing wages and hours. No doubt even those persons who feel that the law would be unwise think that the object is feasible. This is not the case. No law can fix wages, let alone purchaing power. All that it can fix is the rate of wages, which is vastly different. For a rate of wage is merely a promise to pay a certain sum of money for work done. No work, no wages. Moreover, even the earned wages have a variable purchasing power according to the caprice of prices.

This lesson was thoroughly demonstrated by experience under the NRA. We are fortunate in having complete statistical material of that experiment compiled by NRA officials. The publication upon which I shall rely here is the one put out by the chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, Dr. Leo Wolman. It was issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York.

The wage philosophy of NRA, according to Dr. Wolman, was identical with that of Mrs. Norton and her fellow sponsors of the wages and hours bill. "The theory," says Dr. Wolman, "assures, in part at any rate, that the wage rate is the key to the income of labor, and that, if wage rates are lifted, the earnings and income of labor will at the same time rise, and the income in the country increase proportionately."

What happened? The greatest pushing up of the hourly wage rate ever experienced in the history of labor. Dr. Wolman compares conditions in June, 1933, with conditions in the last quarter of 1934; i. e., during the full flowering of NRA:

Industry	Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing	
Extractive Industries	+33%
Coal Mining	
Anthracite	+ 0.7
Bituminous	+ 56.4
Other Mining	
Metalliferous	+ 24.3
Non Metallic and quarrying	+ 27.7
Crude petroleum producing	+ 23.2
Public Utilities	+ 10.8
Telephone and telegraph	+ 4.5
Electric Light, power and gas	+ 23.8
Electric Railroads and motorbuses	+ 7.8
Trade:	
Wholesale	+ 19.7
Retail	+ 23.2
Class 1 Railroads	+ 3.5

The boost in the rate of wage may now be compared with the change in the worker's purchasing power between June, 1933, and the end of 1934. Purchasing power is the actual weekly payrolls "corrected" for changes in the purchasing power of those earnings:

Industry	
Manufacturing	— 2.2
Extractive Industries:	
Coal Mining:	
Anthracite	— 11.1
Bituminous	+ 38.9
Other mining	
Metalliferous	+ 4.1
Non Metallic and quarrying	— 8.5
Crude Petroleum Producing	— 7.0
Public Utilities	— 3.3
Telephone and telegraph	— 2.2
Electric Light and power and gas	— 4.1
Electric railroads and Motorbuses	— 3.9
Trade:	
Wholesale	— 6.1
Retail	— 4.1
Class 1 Railroads	— 3.6

What a difference between the two tables! All classifications of labor found their wage rates boosted. But only the soft coal and metal workers advanced in purchasing power. In general, therefore, the artificial raising of the wage rate under NRA (1) prevented some businessmen from embarking upon new work opportunities; (2) put others out of business; or (3) increased the costs of business in yet other cases so that higher prices adulterated the higher wages.

The two tables are presented merely to correct a current myth which has come back with the introduction of the wages and hours bill. The lifting of the rate of wage would not of necessity lift the purchasing power of the affected worker. In some cases such a result would follow, particularly if the tide of recovery were flowing strong. But in general the theory back of the Bill is fallacious. As Allen W. Rucker says, in his thought-provoking book, "Labor's Road to Plenty," "The supposition that the annual dollar income can be increased by increasing the wage-rate instead of by increasing productive effort, is nothing more than a childish error of mistaking a rate for a result."

NLRB Wins Strike Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., failed in the Supreme Court today in its challenge of a National Labor Relations Board order directing reinstatement of employees who participated in a 1936 strike.

The company contended that under the Labor Board order it would have to reinstate nearly 4,000 persons and oust an equal number who had taken the place of strikers.

In its action, the Supreme Court refused to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New York sustaining the Board's action in ordering reinstatement and also directing the company to bargain collectively with an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Remington Rand, manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment. The Labor Board order applied to workers in plants at Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y.; Middletown, Conn.; and Marietta and Norwood, Ohio.

The strike, the Labor Board found, was caused by Remington Rand's refusal to bargain collectively with a Joint Protective Board of the District Council of Office Equipment Workers.

Simultaneously, the Supreme Court broadened the field of Federal taxation by holding that the Government can impose levies on athletic contests at state universities and on the salaries of employees of the New York Port Authority.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts delivered the 6-to-2 decision sustaining a Federal admission tax on tickets to intercollegiate football games at the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech.

Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered another 6-to-2 opinion holding that the Federal Government could collect an income tax on Port Authority officials. The Authority was formed by an interstate compact to operate tunnels and bridges between New York and New Jersey.

The Port Authority litigation had caused 25 states to file a brief with the Court asking protection from "Federal usurpation" and "the burden of Federal taxation."

"Expressing no opinion whether a Federal tax may be imposed upon

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Europe Keeps Peace In Tense Week End; Czech Crisis Eased

Britain and France Act to Prevent Outbreak of Czech Factions

Berlin Sounded On Next Steps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—Provided the firm yet pacific co-operation of Britain and France in the Czech crisis is continued, diplomatic circles here are optimistic that tension between Prague and Berlin will continue to lessen.

This estimate follows a week end at the outset of which many felt that the balance of peace and war was beginning to incline toward the side of war. Troops were on the move in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Two men of German race had been killed by Czechs—an ominous event in view of the German Foreign Minister's recent declaration to the British Ambassador in Berlin that if German blood were spilt in Czechoslovakia it would be difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

So grave was the situation that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, returned unexpectedly to London Saturday. On Sunday Mr. Chamberlain invited the ministers who happened to be near London to attend an informal Cabinet Council. Even those at a distance hurried back and the entire Cabinet discussed the situation in preparation for the Government's statement in Parliament this afternoon.

The Prime Minister's Statement

In his declaration to the Commons, the Prime Minister said that Konrad Henlein, leader of the German Nazis in Czechoslovakia, would meet with Czech officials tonight or tomorrow in an effort to reach a solution.

"At the moment the situation seems to have eased somewhat," Prime Minister Chamberlain continued.

"The (British) Government have represented to the Czechoslovakian Government the need for taking every precaution for the avoidance of incidents and of making every possible effort to reach a comprehensive and lasting settlement with representatives of the Sudeten Party.

"In this His Majesty's Government enjoyed the full co-operation of the French Government.

"The Czechoslovakian Government responded to this representation with the assurance that they appreciated the interest which His Majesty's Government manifested in this question and are resolved to seek an early complete solution.

"The British Government represented to the German Government the urgent importance of reaching a settlement if European peace is to be preserved and have expressed their earnest desire that the German Government should co-operate with them in facilitating an agreement.

"His Majesty's Government at the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Sudeten German Vote in Local Elections Below Estimates

Czechs Indicate New Concessions

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 23 (AP)—Konrad Henlein, leader of Czechoslovakia's autonomy-seeking Germanic minority, and Premier Milan Hodza met tonight in a preliminary effort to settle their dispute, which had brought Europe dangerously near to conflict.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 23—A much calmer atmosphere reigns in both official circles and among the population this afternoon following news from France, and particularly from England, regarding the attitude of these states should Czechoslovakia's frontiers be violated.

England's policy, it is assumed here, has now been clarified, namely, that while urging upon Czechoslovakia the necessity to grant the most far-reaching concessions to its Nationalities, England also expects the Reich to show moderation and patience, and that any precipitate forceful action by the Reich against Czechoslovakia would automatically involve England also.

Czechoslovakians, therefore sure of their French and Russian alliances, and knowing England's position, naturally are much more optimistic that a peaceful and lasting solution of the complicated problems of their minorities will be found than they were a few days ago. It would, however, be misleading if it should be imagined that the Czechoslovak Government's attitude toward other nationalities has stiffened adversely in consequence, for the Government here knows that England and France expect that Czechoslovakia will make the utmost concessions, and today there are indications that these will soon go further than those outlined a week ago.

For, all other considerations apart, this republic realizes full well what war must mean, even though it is supported by powerful allies.

Meanwhile contingents of German troops which were understood to have been concentrating on the frontier over the week end have been withdrawn. And German radio and press comments regarding Czechoslovakia have become much less anti-Czech over night.

Thus Czechoslovakia has admittedly passed through a week end of extreme tension which not only severely tested its leaders' calm and resolution, but also clearly indicated their stong determination to continue the democratic lines of policy hitherto followed and attempt to solve its most vital problem—that of assimilating different nationalities—along democratic lines.

Bridge Incident Unauthorized

A further step in relieving the tension was indicated in a report of the official Czechoslovak Press Bureau. It declared that Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta had delivered an apology to the German Minister in Prague for the attempt of Czechoslovak soldiers to blow up a wooden bridge that crosses the frontier of the river Thaya at Berhartsthal.

The apology, according to the Czech reports, was made before the Germans were even aware of the incident. The attempt was characterized by the Czech military command as "unauthorized."

Meanwhile, the first of a series of local elections have been held—elections which would have been unimportant in themselves, but which have taken on increased significance as a result of the international tension. The elections passed off quietly, and showed two significant developments.

Less Than Party Expected

On the one hand the secret voting resulted in the Sudeten German Party obtaining 88 per cent of the German votes. Significant as is this figure it is less than that which the Party anticipated, since it reckoned upon a 95 to 100 per cent victory, owing to the continued influence of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Monitor Writer on Globe Hop; Miss Shuler Sails for London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Miss Marjorie Shuler, The Christian Science Monitor's widely-flown correspondent, is off for London where she will soon begin the first round-the-world flight by a woman exclusively using commercial, heavier-than-air plane services.

The first woman writer to fly through South America when 20,000 miles of air services were inaugurated, Miss Shuler sailed on the Nieuw Amsterdam May 21 and plans to start eastward from London, through the Orient and across the Pacific, and will arrive at New York in time for the first commercial airplane passenger flight across the Atlantic this summer. Previous attempts, besides using automobiles, boat and train for parts of the trip have finished with lighter-than-air dirigible flights over the Atlantic.

[A series of colorful and dramatic articles by Miss Shuler on the experiences of her 30,000-mile trip will run during three months starting June 20.]

Atlantic Air Service

On the last leg of this trip, as the guest of Pan American Airways on the initial schedule of its proposed transatlantic air service, Miss Shuler is expected to be the only representative of a single newspaper.

From London, Miss Shuler is to travel by Imperial Airways to Alexandria, Egypt, stopping first in Athens and Cairo. Her circuit will be halted temporarily while she makes a side trip from Egypt to Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa, but soon she is to turn northward again to Iraq, Mesopotamia, whence she will continue on across Asia, down through the Dutch East Indies to Australia.

With her visit in the Antipodes concluded, Miss Shuler plans to resume her flight by Imperial Airways to Hong Kong. There she will transfer to Pan American Airways for a series of long hops across the Pacific Ocean in the China Clipper. The itinerary includes a visit to the Philippines and Hawaii, where she is to stop off for an airplane tour of the mid-Pacific islands.

Taking off from Honolulu, Miss Shuler will head toward the Pacific Coast and upon her arrival in San Francisco, she will board a United Air Lines transport for the trans-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Roosevelt and Hull Discuss Czech Issue

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged a mid-afternoon conference with Secretary of State Hull today on the tense Central European situation.

British Group Decides To Stay in Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 23

The British Embassy yesterday instructed members of the British Colony that it was "unnecessary" for anyone to leave Germany.

This word went out after a group of between 30 and 40 women and children, alarmed over the Czechoslovakian situation, made preparations to leave today.

A special railroad car had been chartered to take the group out of Germahy but the reservations were canceled after the Embassy's assurances.

Air Mail Links Alaska Closer to U. S.

Planes reduce delivery time in territory's cities from weeks to hours; all-air service from north to California is next step scheduled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—Air-mail history is made again on the Pacific Coast. A little over two years ago the first air mail was flown to and from the Orient. This time Alaska has been tightened by plane and boat to within a week's distance of almost any city in the United States.

It was fitting that the first air mail from Alaska should arrive at the beginning of National Air Mail Week. So important was this step considered that President Roosevelt dispatched a special message of greeting to Gov. John W. Troy at Juneau, Alaska's Capital, in which he stressed the necessity of removing time and distance barriers between the United States and Alaska.

The first mail arrived in San Francisco in five days—most of which time was consumed on the boat trip from Juneau to Seattle, Wash. Under present air-mail contracts, Pan American Airways' affiliate, Pacific Alaska Airways, flies the mail in and out of the Territory from Juneau, boats bring the mail out to Seattle, and United Airlines flies it to San Francisco.

Projected Flight

Next step in the linking of Alaska to the United States will be the projected flight from Juneau to Seattle.

Pan American Airways, which began its Alaska activities at about the same time it did its transpacific flights, has been at work for some time investigating the Juneau-Seattle route and negotiating for permission to fly over Canadian territory to complete the gap.

Importance of speeding communications between Alaska and continental United States is held to be incalculable by officials on the Coast, in Washington, and in Alaska. The reasons are obvious. One is that Alaska, since its purchase 71 years ago, has poured more than $2,000,000,000 into Uncle Sam's coffers. In other words, Alaska is a valuable country, rich in fish, fur, timber, and minerals. Any opening up of these resources, with proper conservation for present and future use, is valuable to residents of the States, as well as Alaska.

From Weeks to Days

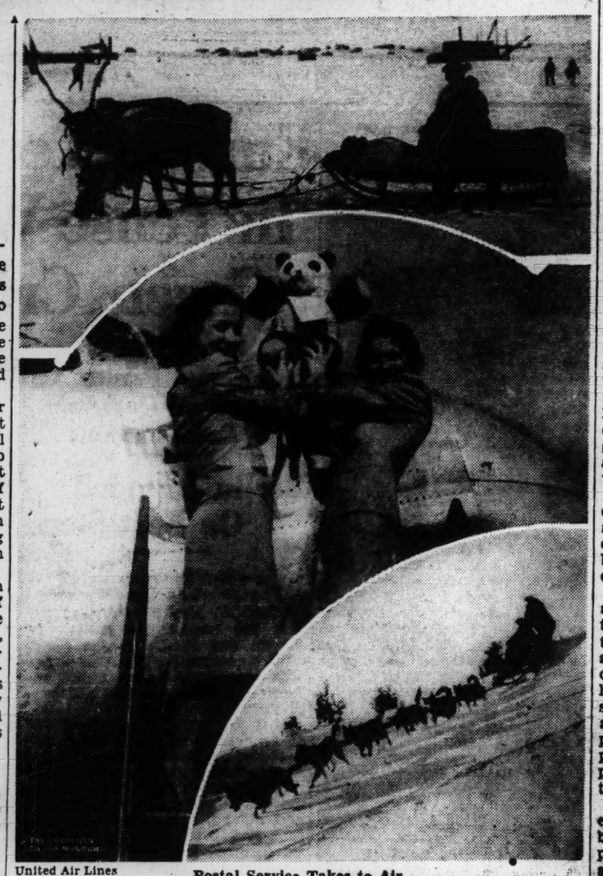
For instance, where particularly in winter it took weeks to get from Juneau in southeastern Alaska overland to Fairbanks and further into the interior, or to Nome, now by plane it can be accomplished via regularly-scheduled flights to Fairbanks in five hours and on to Nome the next day, or a total of two days.

Another reason for bringing Alaska closer is the military. In a world fraught with international unrest, military observers are of the opinion that regular air communication, and all the technical equipment that accompanies such branching out, are necessary as a part of this country's military reserve.

Celebration marked the bringing of Alaska closer to the homeland. As the first plane flew across Mendenhall Glacier outside of Juneau, bands played, flags waved, and sourdoughs joined in the hubub. The trip to Fairbanks was flown by Pilots S. E. Robins and Walt Hall. They carried 400 pounds of mail in four hours and five minutes flying time. On the outward trip it was announced more than 50,000 letters carrying the inaugural post mark were carried.

Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's delegate to Congress from the Territory and a man who has put untiring effort into bringing Alaska closer to the "outside," was unable to be present at the opening ceremony but wired a message from Washington, as did Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and hundreds of others.

Sounding a keynote in securing complete airmail connection with the "States" Mr. Dimond stated: "... I confidently look forward to complete airmail coverage from the States to all principal cities of Alaska at an early date. Congratulations to Pacific Alaska Airways for vision, energy and resourcefulness in aiding development of air transport and air mail in the Northland."



United Air Lines

Postal Service Takes to Air

Upper—United States Mail Team, Nome-Teller Route, Alaska, 1931. Center—Fly Fly, Toy Baby Panda, Traveled From Alaska to San Francisco in a Mail Sack, Where It Was Found by United Air Lines Stewardesses Lucile Eby and Lillian Kinkela

Lower—Carrying Mail by Dog Sled, for Years the Only Means of Communication Between Northern Outposts in Winter

Farley Assails 'Doom-Sealers'; Explains Slump

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—James A. Farley, Postmaster General, assailed as "doom-sealers" today critics of the Administration's spending-lending program.

"The doom-sealers," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Commonwealth Club, "are again sending forth their mournful prophecies of evil because of Government acts performed or suggested."

Asserting that he would not underestimate "either the value of criticism of Government acts or the service of those who think they are warning us of impending dangers," the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee told his audience there should be "some intelligence, some reasonableness, and some moderation in these controversies."

"The Republic," he said, "is in no danger. It never has been in danger since the present Administration checked the downward spiral of the big depression and started us again on the upward path.

"Just now, the Administration has asked for large appropriations to take care of renewed unemployment, to give business a fresh start, and to afford relief for those without means of support. Doubtless all of you have heard protests against this new spending. You have been told, and are being told, that this pump-priming, as it was called when the principle was first invoked, had proven a failure and therefore was the wrong thing to do.

"We produced," he asserted, "an excess of things people wanted to buy, but lacked the purchasing power to do so. So inventories grew, and a lot of goods stopped on the shelves, and the wheels of industry slowed down again. Prices were too high for the purchasing power of the mass. The market did not keep pace with the advance of machinery which permitted increased production with fewer men."

Wisconsin Party Fails to Endorse Phil La Follette

MADISON, Wis., May 23 (AP)—Wisconsin's customarily strangely scrambled politics were stirred up just a bit more today by the outcome of the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Federation convention, which includes the State Progressive Party of the La Follettes but which yesterday would not endorse Phil La Follette for re-election as Governor.

Instead, the convention endorsed Theodore F. Dammann, who now is Secretary of State—and a good friend of the La Follettes—for Governor, and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee—a Socialist—for United States Senator.

Political observers said that Mr. Dammann would run for Secretary of State again if Governor Phil would "choose" to seek his third successive term, and his fourth altogether, as Governor.

Mr. Hoan said he would not run for Senator.

[The Party is typical of Wisconsin's politics which have two schools of Republicans, "statutory" and "voluntary"; Democrats for and against coalition with Republicans to turn out the Progressives; the Union Party wooed by but rejecting the Progressives; the Socialists, the Communists, the Labor group, and a scattering of rugged individualists.]

The Governor's advisers professed to see no complications developing from yesterday's F.-L.-P. convention, and declared it would have no effect upon organization of the new National Progressive Party. They had not expected endorsement, they said, and they did expect the "hands off" policy which was the practical outcome.

NLRB Case Before High Court Complicated by Steel Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The judicial controversy over administrative agencies centered today spectacularly in the Supreme Court.

There attorneys for the Republic Steel Corporation filed a brief charging that the National Labor Relations Board had advanced an unconstitutional interpretation of the Wagner Labor Act in an effort to reopen proceedings against the company.

The development grew out of the rare action by the Supreme Court last Monday in ordering the three veteran judges of the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia to show cause why their action should not be vacated refusing the NLRB authority to reopen the case.

Support of Judges

The appearance of the Republic Steel attorneys in virtual support of the three circuit judges added a new and piquant situation to the legal controversy which the Roosevelt Administration seems inclined to seize for its own uses. At any rate, the second of two strong legal defences of the NLRB was made over the week end, this one by Edwin S. Smith, one of the members of the three-man board, who followed Chairman Madden in its support.

Coupled with the same situation is the Justice Department's petition for reconsideration of the Supreme Court's month-old decision invalidating rates for Kansas City Stockyards, which the Administration asserts contradicts an earlier judgment passed in the same case.

The NLRB found the Republic Steel Company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered it last month to reinstate 5,000 workers, whose back pay accumulates from the date the order was issued. After the case was carried to the Circuit Court, the Board attempted to reopen the case in order to conform with procedure which the Supreme Court required in the Kansas stockyards case. The Board attempted to reopen the case before it had submitted its record of the suit—an important technical point. The Philadelphia court refused to permit the case to be reopened; the Board promptly appealed to the Supreme Court on this one matter alone, and the Supreme Court by even faster action required the lower court to explain its refusal. Now the Republic Steel attorneys have intervened in the same matter, on the side of the lower court, and against the Board. In effect they would be spokesman for the lower court, which, however, has filed its own brief.

NLRB Seeks Writ

For its part, the NLRB seeking a Supreme Court writ to compel the Circuit Court to vacate its decree, contends that courts have no jurisdiction over the Board until the transcript of its proceedings is filed.

Involved in the matter is a good deal of prestige of the Third Circuit Court, whose senior Judge, Joseph Buffington, retired last week, after establishing a record which made the Justice Department extremely chary of his jurisdiction and resulted for years in the effort to route labor and similar cases away from Philadelphia wherever possible.

In his week-end speech, Commissioner Smith warned a union convention that "any attempt by the courts to usurp the functions specifically given to the Board could clearly and quickly defeat the intent of Congress and should be resisted by all who believe in the orderly process of government, including an appropriate division of functions among its several branches."

His speech was couched in unusually sharp language for an officer of a quasi-judicial agency.

Mr. Smith criticized two senatorial foes of the Board—Edward R. Burke and H. Styles Bridges—and assailed Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney for the Ford Motor Company, in its fight against a Labor Board decision finding it guilty of violating the Wagner Act.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the Port Authority itself with respect to its receipts of income or its other activities," Mr. Justice Stone said, "we decide only that the present tax neither precludes nor threatens unreasonably to obstruct any function essential to the continued existence of the state government.

"So much of the burden of the tax laid upon the income as may reach the state is but a necessary incident to the co-existence with the same organized government of the two taxing sovereigns, and hence is a burden the existence of which the Constitution presupposes.

"The immunity, if allowed, would impose to an inadmissible extent a restriction upon the taxing power which the Constitution has granted to the Federal Government."

In the admission tax decision, Mr. Justice Roberts held that immunity from Federal taxation "does not extend to business enterprises conducted by the states for gain."

The Court held constitutional a 1935 Minnesota Law prohibiting importation of certain intoxicating liquor unless registered in the United States Patent Office.

Starts World Cruise for News

Wide World

Miss Ina Claire (Left) and Miss Marjorie Shuler

Broadway Actress and Miss Shuler, Reporter of The Christian Science Monitor, Shown as the Latter Sailed for London to Start a Round-the-World Writing Trip by Air

Monitor Writer on Globe Hop

(Continued from Page 1)

continental flight which will end at the Newark, N. J., municipal airport, present air terminus for lines entering New York. The next leg of the journey then is to Europe by the new transatlantic service. Miss Shuler probably will retrace the Atlantic flight by steamer.

Bon voyage festivities at the pier Saturday caused a flutter of excitement in Hoboken, N. J., where the Holland-America Line has its western terminal. The associated ceremonies of a steamship's maiden voyage, elaborate themselves, were heightened considerably by the unique feature of saying good-by to a reporter off for an unprecedented world flight.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, telegraphed a special message to Miss Shuler's stateroom on the Nieuw Amsterdam, and there were flashlights as the press laid down a camera barrage.

Members of the Woman Pays Club, famous New York women's version of the old Dutch Treat Club, came from Manhattan to give Miss Shuler, President of the organization for three terms, a surprise party and to present her with an airplane watch.

Miss Shuler's traveling companions for the Atlantic voyage include Miss Ina Claire, actress; John V. A. MacMurray, Ambassador to Turkey, and Miss Lois MacMurray; Paul Gallico, sports writer and author; Allan Nevins, Professor of History at Columbia University and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Biography; G. J. M. Simons, staff correspondent for the Hague Telegraaf; Arthur Brentano, publisher; Miss Leni van Thijn, founder of the first women's string quartet in The Netherlands; Stephen Frankel, Concert Master of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, and George Deal, Comptroller of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Heads for Holland

Steaming from New York Harbor for the second half of her first voyage in the Holland-America Line's transatlantic service, the Nieuw Amsterdam had a near-capacity list of 1,000 passengers. The 36,287-ton steamship is bound for Rotterdam by way of Plymouth, England, and Boulogne, France.

Frans C. Bouman, Managing Director of the Line, returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam to the Rotterdam head offices following the conclusion of induction ceremonies here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bouman. Other Holland-America Line officials departing were Simon van West, Technical Superintendent, and Gerard Tonnon, General Manager of the Commissary Department.

Oregon Primary Cheers G. O. P.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23 (AP)—A clear-cut liberal-conservative battle appeared in prospect for Oregon's gubernatorial campaign this fall, and the Democratic Party in Oregon faced the task today of reuniting its ranks behind its Gubernatorial nominee, Henry Hess.

Charles A. Sprague, Salem publisher, easily won the Republican nomination in a race eclipsed by the bitterness of the intra-party Democratic fight.

Both Mr. Hess and Mr. Sprague were relative strangers to state-wide politics prior to the primary.

Mr. Hess claimed Roosevelt Administration support and C. I. O. and A. F. of L. endorsement, the only time the two unions agreed in Oregon.

Republican leaders predicted strong support from the Martin faction of the Democratic side would enhance Mr. Sprague's chances of leading the Republicans to victory in the state contest in November.

Willis Mahoney, former Klamath Falls Mayor, who, as the Democratic nominee, gave Senator Charles McNary a close race in the last election, will oppose Rufus C. Holman, present State Treasurer, for the next regular term Senatorship.

Voters will choose between Alex G. Barry, Republican, and Robert A. Miller, Democrat, to fill the Senate post from the general election, when the appointive tenure of Senator Evan Reams will end, until the next regular term begins.

Crucial Bills Up in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the House after an earlier defeat of a more drastic proposal.

Prior to the beginning of these two twin legislative struggles, President Roosevelt had a final conference with his four principal parliamentary leaders of the White House. Present from the Senate were Vice-President Garner and Majority Leader Barkley; present from the House were Speaker Bankhead and Majority Leader Rayburn.

Politics in the nation at large is having an effect on the two bills: the fall election is influencing, and will be influenced by them; other lesser bills in Congress probably will have their fate decided by the speed or slowness with which these major matters are dismissed.

At the start, leaders in either house outlined the two bills.

The recovery-relief measure, Senator Adams explained, has been altered materially since it came from the House. The Senate Committee has added authorizations for $297,000,000 more than the House proposed. But at the same time the Senate Committee wrote in restrictions at a number of disputed points which are certain to cause controversy.

1. As to rural electrification, the House voted $100,000,000 to extend the Federal REA program, on top of $40,000,000 which REA already has unspent. The Senate Committee reduced the House $100,000,000 to $25,000,000.

2. Another big change was in restrictions put upon PWA by the Senate Committee which, if finally adopted, would prohibit PWA from lending money for power distribution systems or similar income-producing projects which would compete with private utilities. This again is certain to be the subject of sharp argument. Half of the existing $127,000,000 approved by PWA for loans and grants to municipal light and power projects would be halted by such a provision, officials of the Works Administration state.

3. Still another item set for bitter debate is the amendment by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, requiring WPA to stop its differential giving lower wages in the South than in the North. The object here is obviously to make the Senate relief bill a vehicle to attack the House wage-hour bill, which provides no differential for the South. The argument will be that the Government should be consistent in the matter.

So much for the relief-recovery program.

Compared to it, the wage-hour bill, which started its stormy course in the House, is expected to have a more tempestuous passage before differences between the new bill, and the measure passed earlier by the Senate, are reconciled. The House bill is milder than the Senate bill, but it provides no differential between the admittedly different wage levels of the North and South. Advocates of the bill argue that minimum standards have been set so low a differential would not be necessary. Southern Senators, however, lie in wait for the measure, and may filibuster against it when it comes out of conference.

The President was told by his congressional leaders that in all probability the House will pass the measure promptly. But even so, the struggle may only have begun.

The first move came when Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, called her measure up at noon. Test votes were held on the motion to discharge the conservative Rules Committee which attempted to bottle up the measure. General expectation as debate started was that the measure would pass and be sent to the Senate by Tuesday night.

A number of amendments, however, must first be debated and voted upon.

As written, the Norton bill imposes a maximum work week of 44 hours decreasing two hours a year till it reaches 40 hours. A firm which worked employees more than 40 hours in a week would be required to pay wages for overtime at the rate of time and one half. It imposes a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, increasing five cents a year until it reaches 40 cents at the end of three years. How low this proposed "floor and ceiling" is may be gauged by contrast with WPA standards. The average WPA relief workers, it is figured, get 50 cents an hour. The minimum standard of the new bill starts at only half that, and works up after three years to only 80 per cent of the present average relief wage. As to the length of the working week, WPA already has set up a 40-hour work week for its 2,600,000 workers.

Advocates of the proposed bill argue that by reducing the work week it would make more jobs and increase employment. Opponents argue that by increasing the costs of production it would put firms out of business and reduce employment.

Besides the Norton bill, two other versions exist, which will be offered as amendments in the House:

1. The Ramspeck substitute provides payment of not more than five cents an hour above average wages in respective industries, with gradual increase until the 40-cent figure is reached. On hours, the work week would start at 48 and reduce slowly to 40. In other words, its action would be slower than the Norton proposal.

2. The Connery proposal would be more drastic, and would set up immediately the 40-40 standards.

Roosevelt Praises Earhart Courage

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt said Saturday the Amelia Earhart Foundation should emulate the "radiant spirit and personality" of the lost flier, in its efforts to provide post-graduate scholarships for women.

To directors of the Foundation, who designated this week as "Amelia Earhart Week," the President wrote:

"I am glad to learn that the indomitable spirit which surmounted so many obstacles and pointed the way to new feminine achievements is to be commemorated in the Amelia Earhart Foundation.

"The Foundation should, like her own radiant spirit and personality, be free in scope and idealistic in expression. Planned on such lines, it can become an active force in moulding the destinies of those who come under its influence."

Amelia Earhart disappeared in the South Pacific last year while on a round-the-world flight.

Cardenas Strives to Nip Revolt Before It Flares Into Civil War

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 23 (AP)—The Mexican Government, determined to smash a Rightist rebellion in San Luis Potosi State before it flares into civil war, reinforced its punitive expedition and mapped a cavalry mop up of Saturnino Cedillo's peasant army.

The Defense Ministry dispatched an infantry battalion from Mexico City to back up cavalrymen among the 10,000 men President Cardenas had concentrated in the province.

Meanwhile, army fliers reported they had bombarded General Cedillo's air base, destroying two camouflaged planes. The raid was in retaliation for an attack made by plane of the field headquarters of President Cardenas at Villa Hermosa, three miles from here. Four bombs dropped by the plane exploded in an air field near the residence from which President Cardenas is directing military forces trying to crush the Cedillo insurrection.

Actual warfare between Federal troops and the "Cedillistas" broke out Saturday when 200 cavalrymen clattered into Rio Verde and drove out a rebel force.

A government estimate put the number of men under General Cedillio's command at 2,000—a marked reduction from the 18,000 to 20,000 credited to the agrarian leader before the outbreak.

Deployed through the hills of San Luis Potosi State, they were being hunted by Federal planes.

The defense ministry announced that Hipolito Cedillo, nephew of ex-general Cedillo, had been killed with 11 followers in a clash with government troops yesterday near Lazunita, in southeastern San Luis Potosi State.

On the basis of the airmen's reports, the Federal command organized "flying suads" of cavalry to comb the terrain and wipe out the "insurrectos."

As for President Cardenas, no one would know from his demeanor that he had a revolution on his hands. He is working from 7 a. m. to midnight every day at his headuarters. He receives commissions of peasants and workers, confers with state authorities and rarely meets his military aides.

Among minor engagements on May 21 was a clash between a 10-man band of insurgents and Federal troops near the Manuel station on the Tampico-Monterrey Railway in which Meliton Rodriguez Luna, former private secretary to Gov. Hernandez Netro, was killed. Nine followers surrendered to Gen. Antonio Guerrero and handed over 15 rifles, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, three boxes of dynamite and portable radio equipment.

The prisoners were taken to Tampico to await trial. Authorities quoted them as saying they had been en route to Altamira under orders to blow up a bridge on the Tampico-Monterrey line.

Defense Minister Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho said the Seventeenth Cavalry Regiment occupied Rio Verde after the shock force delivered the town from a rebel occupation.

En route to Rio Verde, the "Federalistas" were ambushed by two rebel bands led by Ramon Rivera and Pablo Martinez, 360 men in all.

The rebels were beaten off, the Defense Minister announced, and cavalrymen fanned out into the hills for a futile, two-hour pursuit of the insurgents.

Neutral observers agreed with Federal authorities that General Cedillo's uprising would not last long without help—the latter arguing that it would be over within five days but adding a cautious "if the rebellion can be isolated."

Gen. Avila Camacho said General Cedillo, long in retirement on his Las Palomas ranch, had called his large peasant following before him several days ago "on the pretext" of a "military" review.

Once assembled, they were invited to rebel, the Defense Minister said, but most of them chose to return immediately "to their customary work in the fields," and only 2,000 obeyed General Cedillo's orders.

President Cardenas promised that those who laid down their guns and took up their hoes would not be prosecuted.

Parole Court on 15-Year Basis Urged to Better Illinois Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 23—Proposals for improvement of the parole system in Illinois, designed to preserve it and to meet objections of a strong opposition, are offered by the Citizen's Association, one of the oldest civic organizations here.

The chief recommendation is for a parole court with members appointed on a merit basis for terms of 15 years. Such a court would replace the present politically appointed board.

Published by order of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Association, the bulletin is aimed to reopen the question of handling the release of criminals in this State, a question closed when the 1937 session of the Legislature failed to pass any of several legislative proposals expressing opposing views.

The basic assumption of the authors of this bulletin is that it is sensible to exercise some control after discharge over the 95 per cent of all prisoners who eventually return to society.

Actually, despite a widespread belief that law enforcement in Illinois has broken down and that parole is a flat failure, there is no evidence of such a crisis, they insist.

"On the contrary," they say, "there has been a steady reduction in crime over the past six years both in the State as a whole and in Cook County (Chicago)."

Then why, it is asked, is the public apparently up in arms about parole abuses? "The illusion is due to the publicity given spectacular cases," affirms the Citizens' Association bulletin.

It advocates "a Parole Board made up of men trained in the problems to be met, selected because of that training and without reference to political considerations, and so assured of continuance in office as to warrant making a career of parole work."

To this end, it favors establishment of a parole court, members to hold office for 15-year terms, with good salaries and aided by an increased staff of specialists. It advocates also an increase in the staff of parole agents, who now, the bulletin charges, carry a case load three times too large. Parole agents, too, should be chosen on a merit basis, it recommends.

China to Lose Reich Strategists?

HANKOW, China, May 23 (AP)—Berlin dealt China's war-resistance hopes a heavy blow, it was said authoritatively today, by ordering the recall of Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen and his staff of 40-odd German military advisers to the army of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The withdrawal was said to have been ordered after strong urging by Tokyo on the basis of the German-Japanese pact to combat Communism.

German authorities in Hankow informally notified the Chinese Government of the step.

[In Berlin, the Foreign Office disclaims all knowledge of the reported recall. The Japanese Embassy in Berlin indicated it knew of no Japanese request for withdrawal of the unofficial German military advisers from China.]

Although the German officers' contracts with the Chinese Government are of a personal nature, it was understood reliably they would have little choice but to comply with recall instructions. Hope for some modification, however, was not completely abandoned.

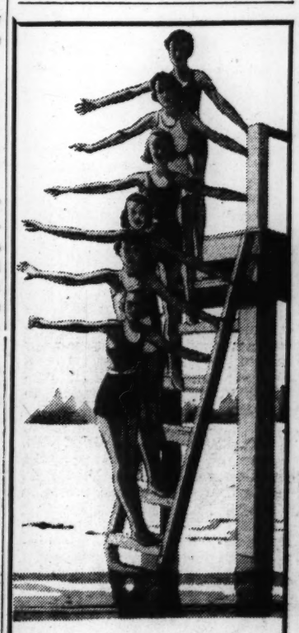
Should the Germans depart from China, there would be ended seven years of German endeavor to assist General Chiang in building an army capable of fighting China's battles.

This endeavor was advanced by a succession of notable experts, the most eminent being the late Maj. Gen. Hans von Seckt, known for his organization of the Reichswehr, Germany's post-Versailles Army.

General von Seckt conceived the broad outlines and selected General von Falkenhausen to remain in China to execute the program.

During the 18 months prior to the war which began last July 7, the Germans achieved much improved organization, training and equipment for the Chinese Army. To them also has been credited much sound advice on successful maneuvering against the Japanese on the central China front.

It was reported in Hong Kong that German agents also were ceasing to supply China with military supplies. There have been rumors that German diesel trucks arriving there were not being unpacked, but local agents denied such was the case.



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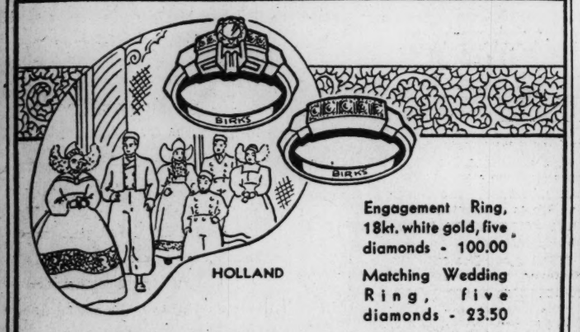

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Hoover Paraphrases Franklin In Backhand Slap at New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP)—Using the words and philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, former President Hoover took a dozen backhanded slaps at the New Deal in an address here.

Speaking at a dinner Saturday climaxing a three-day program dedicating a new Franklin Memorial, the former President declared that "if we waked Franklin up and walked him around here for a few days we might not quiet him down for the next 142 years."

On the other hand, he added, "from the stimulus to his magnificent sense of humor, he might just laugh."

In a manner unlike that in his previous speeches, Mr. Hoover struck out at Government spending, relief, the farm program, public works, devaluation, and business regulation in good-humored fashion, using quotations from Franklin on these subjects.

Admitting that he once delivered a schoolboy oration on the life of the famous colonial statesman, Mr. Hoover declared, "I even substantiated Ben's view that we could all become healthy, wealthy, and wise if we got up early in the morning. I haven't been so sure about it of late years—for I have not been able to find anyone else around then except the police."

"Social Security"

He added that "I also supported Franklin in the theory that you got what we now call social security by saving pennies and producing more. That was before we discovered the theory of restricted production and spending ourselves into prosperity."

Franklin issued wise advice on the cure of economic depressions, the former President said. "He asked 'What signify wishing and hoping for better time?' He asserted that 'We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves' and produce. He knew none of the joys of planned economy."

The sage of Philadelphia also had "defeatist ideas about extremes in public works," Mr. Hoover declared, having once observed that "it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel." His opinion of borrowing and debts, private and public, "taxed his abundant command of expression" because "to him they were the road of sorrow, a vice more vicious than lies, and in general the destroyers of liberty."

Franklin also believed firmly in a fixed standard of money, declaring that "any alteration would be followed by great confusion and detriment to the State." The great colonial printer "was naturally unfamiliar with the recent theory and practice in coinage," Mr. Hoover observed.

Taking a more direct slap at Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, he quoted Franklin's statement that "he that kills a breeding sow destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation." Mr. Hoover's reference was to the pig-killing campaign of 1933 as a surplus-removing measure by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Declaring he had struggled to find a theme for his address honoring Franklin, the former President said, the colonial statesman conducted a propaganda campaign on the virtues of frugality and hard work for more than 60 years.

"His slogans sunk so deep into the American mind that we practiced at it for a long time," Mr. Hoover said. "He seemed opposed to spending. But this is not a political meeting, and I do not want to give even a hint of partisanship. So I am compelled to abandon that theme."

Political Light?

Going further, he declared that "Ben always referred to himself as a Republican, but of course I cannot pursue this. Yet in all controversial matters he was tolerant," cautioning that "by the collision of different sentiments, sparks of truth are struck out and political light is obtained." To this Mr. Hoover added, "I hope so."

Franklin was also "strong on the idea" he expressed that "they who give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safty," the former President said, adding immediately that "some way I feel Ben might be disappointed with us." Franklin, he said, should rank as the patron saint of "that altogether characteristic American, the self-made man."

It is obvious, he added, that "the ideal today has shifted from the self-made man toward the Government-coddled man."

A people cannot live on ideological dialectics or statistics about standards of living or even balanced budgets, Mr. Hoover said. "They must have a sterner fare if they are to survive."

Benjamin Franklin "offers a pattern for life which combines personal liberty and self-reliance with national order and well-being," he declared.

"That is a safer pattern for the Republic than that of those who, promising an Utopia of comfort, demand also an end to liberty."

Leftists Disrupt Chilean Congress

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 23 (AP)—An uproarious Leftist demonstration during which a Nazi deputy fired a pistol marked the opening of Chile's Congress.

A bomb exploded in the Palace garden during the tumult.

The shouting, jeering demonstrators interrupted President Alessandri after he began his speech opening the session. He resumed after a short delay.

Two deputies were arrested.

Upon entering the Congressional Assembly President Alessandri was greeted by the demonstrators shouting "Down President."

Because of the uproar Government authorities were forced to cut short a broadcast of the Presidential speech over an international hookup, including United States stations.

Bedlam reigned as Centrists and Rightists tried to silence the loudly shouting Leftists.

Deputy Jorge Gonzales, one of the two Nazi members of the Chamber, pulled out a pistol and fired a wild shot.

The commander of the Carabineros, General Arteagada, pounced on Señor Gonzales, and handed him over to municipal police, but not before the Nazi deputy had been pummelled by other members of the Assembly.

Mounted Police dispersed a crowd outside and made numerous arrests.

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These Ladies, According to New York Independent Exhibitors, Are "Poison at the Box Office"
They Are, in Case You Don't Know Them, Joan Crawford and Greta Garbo (Above), and (Below) Marlene Dietrich, Katharine Hepburn, and Kay Francis

'Poisonous' Stars Often Stage Comeback

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

The now widely publicized open letter of some independent New York exhibitors to the producers in Hollywood, accusing them of keeping such "dead lumber" as Garbo, Hepburn, Crawford, Francis, and Dietrich on the pay roll when these stars have become "poison at the box office," is an interesting but probably unimportant sidelight on a quarrel that has been going on for a long while now.

The open antagonism between the independent exhibitor and the Hollywood producer is of long standing and fairly rich with historical incident. Occasionally, when it is backed up with something more than words, the revolt of the independents gets actual results, as when the old First National studios were formed, and independent exhibitors went into the production of motion pictures for themselves. Usually, however, this revolt is of short duration, and ends when certain small personal concessions are made to the exhibitors—although sometimes no concessions at all are made.

Hollywood workers who care to may read at any time in several trade papers the opinions of independent exhibitors who classify Hollywood stars and Hollywood product quite differently than do the producers. Small-town exhibitors have been pretty vociferous at times about what they think of Hollywood product, but Hollywood pays them little if any attention. It will doubtless pay but little more to the New York independents. And even if it is admitted that every word these independents have said is true, there still remains a reasonable defense for the producers.

Some Recover Popularity

Many stars have before now been "poison at the box office," and some have recovered sufficiently to win Academy awards and wide popularity; as was the case, for example, with Spencer Tracy. Tracy had a long period when he was not popular as a leading man, and it was not until he fell into some choice character roles that he found the popularity he now enjoys. Clark Gable has had at least two periods when he was "poison" at the box office; once shortly after his first success, when roles were hard to find for him, and his studio lent him for the picture that brought him quickly back again as a favorite—the role he played in the Frank Capra production, "It Happened One Night." Again, his popularity was threatened when the Robert Taylor sun began to rise at the same studio. Gable now seems established in public favor, but there were times when he was anything but a favorite.

William Powell went from heavy roles at Paramount into leading man roles at Warner Brothers, and slid so rapidly downhill that the studio let him go rather than pay the rather nominal wage he was then receiving. Executives shook their heads and mourned the demise of poor old Bill at the box office, and awakened a few weeks later to find him riding the crest again after such successful films as "Thin Man" and "My Man Godfrey." Carole Lombard had a long period when her films were indifferently bad; she is now the reigning comedienne. Myrna Loy took several years to make the transition from a slinky Oriental type of vamp to the "perfect wife" roles she now enjoys. Jean Arthur succeeded, failed, and then succeeded again. Wallace Beery achieved renown as the heaviest of heavies, then went into silly comedies, and wound up as a rather lovable tramp.

In short, it probably would be possible to take the career of almost any star in Hollywood and show that there had been not one but several periods when his pictures were "poison at the box office." In some cases these players have eventually found popularity; in others, they have slipped off into oblivion. In nearly all cases the exhibitors have kicked mightily when their pictures were bad, have praised as extravagantly when they were good—as no doubt they have a right to do, since they pay for the pictures whether the public does or not.

Public Taste Changes

Failure of stars is not a problem to be handled lightly here. Personal characteristics may play a great part in their success or failure. But sometimes a change in public taste may withdraw favor from them like a tide, leaving them, for no particular fault of their own, high and dry on the beach of neglect.

Charles Farrell made a meteor climb to success with Janet Gaynor in "Seventh Heaven." He went on to one success after another, and then suddenly found that he was "poison at the box office." He is only now, after several years, beginning to get a foothold again in pictures. John Gilbert climbed great heights in silent pictures. From the beginning of sound, all his pictures were failures.

This is true not alone of stars. Many directors have had long periods of failure sandwiched in between successes that should have assured them continued popularity. Gregory La Cava, now considered close to number one director in the film town, had a lapse of many years during which his pictures, when he made them, were pretty bad. George Stevens, director of Ginger Rogers's latest and highly successful film, "Vivacious Lady," is another example. Even Alexander Korda was "poison" in this country; but in England he found deserved success. Cecil De Mille, Robert Leonard, Michael Curtiz, Ernst Lubitsch, and Archie Mayo are a few of the others who have had like experiences.

The independent exhibitors are probably right when they claim that the Hollywood product is far from an art; but they may not be so close to the mark when they try to define it simply as an "industry." Something more than automobile parts goes into the construction of a popular and successful picture; the ingredients are more variable than iron and oil and wood; and anyone who doesn't believe this ought to investigate the production side of the business more closely before concluding that exhibiting pictures is the only important phase of a film city's work.

Frank Daugherty

Great Franklin Collection Is Shown in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—An unrivalled collection of Franklin books, manuscripts and letters collected by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach has been loaned to the Free Library of Philadelphia, which has opened it to public inspection in honor of the dedication May 19 of the Franklin Hall memorial in the new Franklin Institute building across Logan Circle from its own modern home.

Benjamin Franklin's activities as a printer, bookseller, journalist, educator, politician, diplomat, patriot, statesman, wit, essayist, natural scientist, inventor, humanitarian, moralist and philosopher, are all reflected in the exhibit, Dr. Rosenbach pointed out.

One of the most notable items shown is the only known copy of the first edition of the first Poor Richard Almanac for the year 1733. In addition to famous products of Franklin's pen and press there are several series of letters written by him to personal friends. The two longest of these series are addressed to two women. The first comprises 59 letters to his favorite sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom of Boston.

The letters were written regularly between 1729 and 1790 from Philadelphia, New York, London and from his villa in Passy, near Paris. They cover practically his whole public career. In them he not only speaks of conditions and social and political happenings, but gives many intimate details of his life. Most of this correspondence is entirely unpublished. In it he expresses opinions of his contemporaries, and of contemporary events, with complete freedom.

Writing from France he said: "This popularity has occasioned so many Paintings, Busts, Medals & Prints to be made of me, and distributed throughout the Kingdom, that my face is now almost as well known as that of the Moon. But one is not to expect being always in the Fashion. I hope however to preserve, while I stay, the Regard you mention of the French ladies, for their Society and Conversation when I have time to enjoy it, is extremely agreeable."

From Madam Brillon de Jouy's descendants Dr. Rosenbach purchased a number of letters written to her by Franklin, who much enjoyed her companionship after the passing of his wife Deborah in 1774. The original manuscript of the "Story of the Whistle," which was included in one of the letters to her is in this exhibition.

Another interesting item shown is the manuscript of the Albany Plan, drawn up by Franklin in 1754 and generally regarded as a forerunner of the Constitution.

Also shown is the only known book bearing the arms of Franklin. It is his own red morocco bound copy of a volume on the Constitutions of the Thirteen Original States, issued in Paris in 1783.

Cincinnati to Have Next P. T. A. Meeting

SALT LAKE CITY, May 22 (AP)—The Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers announced May 21 the election of seven new board members and selection of Cincinnati for the 1939 convention.

New board members are:

Mrs. Francis Blake, Albion, N. Y., National Vice-President, succeeding Mrs. Simon Lapham, Providence, R. I., resigned, and these National Committee chairman.

Bylaws and Procedures, Mrs. George Fulton, Topeka, Kan.; Program Service, Mrs. I. E. Joslyn, Twin Falls, Idaho; Membership, Mrs. B. C. Clark, Sutter Creek, Calif.; Publicity, Mrs. Charles D. Center, College Park, Ga.; International Relations, Mrs. C. C. McDonald, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Bylaws Revision, Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer, Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter E. Fry, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia were named Endowment Fund Trustees.

Drunkenness in Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Out of 1,304 cases of suspensions, cancellations, revocations, and probations on driving licenses in California during April, 953 involved drunken driving, according to Paul Mason, Chief of the Division of Drivers Licenses. Los Angeles County, with more than a third of the State's population, had 377 cases from drunken driving.

Taft Statue Made Monument To Anglo-American Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 23—For 16 years Chicagoans have admired Lorado Taft's "Fountain of Time," in Washington Park and have sent post-card views of it far and wide, but it wasn't until last week that they learned that Mr. Taft intended his sculpture to be a monument to British-American friendship. Not even the Art Institute nor the Chicago Park Board had this information.

Mrs. Taft gave out the facts for International Good Will Day. The Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, through whom the announcement was made, had a plaque made so that all who view the monument may know its purpose.

The League dedicated the plaque May 18, with British and American speakers pointing out the significance of the work. On the plaque is inscribed the legend: "Commemorating 100 years of peace between the United States and England."

Mrs. Taft's evidence of her sculptor-husband's intention is in the form of a copy of a letter which he wrote years ago to administrators of the Ferguson Fund, an endowment for erection of statues in Chicago. This fund requires that each work erected under it shall commemorate some historic event.

"In regard to the subject to be commemorated," wrote Mr. Taft some time in 1913, "I would suggest the one-hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, marking a century of perfect understanding between England and America. Of monuments to war we have a surfeit, but this notable example of harmony between two great nations seems to me far more worthy of commemoration."

Administrators of the fund, who are also trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, approved Mr. Taft's design for a monumental work requiring about 100 sculptured figures, and they provided funds for making a full-sized plaster model.

The anniversary of the treaty of Ghent was observed in 1915, but the statue was not completed at that date. Rising costs of labor and materials interfered with carrying out the plan, and it was not until 1922 that Mr. Taft was able to see his work in permanent form.

So it came about that the Fountain of Time rose at the end of Chicago's Midway park seven years after the peace anniversary, and its original purpose apparently was not explained to the public. The statue itself is a poetic conception of the march of humanity through time, and does not symbolize British-American relations.

Democracy and Propaganda Problems

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy embraces many propagandas; dictatorship permits but one.

In a dictatorship there is only the propaganda of the State. If the State speaks falsely, virtually every radio, every newspaper, every speaker, and every motion picture house in the nation repeats and multiplies the falsehood.

In democracy there are a thousand propagandas. One falsehood, therefore, may be counteracted by refutation from a hundred quarters.

The United States has appreciated the protection rendered its institutions by the babel of rival voices. Yet today this babel, enforced by the radio and the telegraph, has become so clamorous and complex that it is a major problem for democracy.

Government Enters Field

The Government itself has entered the field of propaganda on an unprecedented scale. In 1936 there were 250 Government press agents drawing more than $700,000. Pamphlets extolling and explaining the hundred and more new administrative agencies have poured from the Government presses. With motion pictures like "The River" and "The Plow that Broke the Plains," the Government has sought to "sell" its projects to the people.

Industry, to win the public in its struggle against certain Government controls and some of Labors demands, has undertaken what is probably the greatest publicity drive in its history. Top-notch public relations counselors have been hired. In 1935 United States Steel for the first time in its history appealed its case directly to the public. One business association in 1936 placed daily articles in 260 newspapers, sent bulletins monthly to every editor in the nation, distributed a program weekly over 220 radio stations, papered the nation with 300,000 posters, financed free movies, supplied eight professional speakers for 70 meetings and distributed 1,000,000 series of pamphlets over the land.

American business has decided to state its case and it is doing it with great thoroughness.

Publicity for Labor

Labor, lacking the financial resources and frequently the sympathetic outlets extended to business, is, nevertheless, jacking up its publicity departments. Supported by liberal intellectuals, labor makes no weak presentation of its case.

But what of the average American citizen beset by the propaganda of government, business, labor, and hundreds of other groups? How is he to reach the considered judgment that should be the anchor of democracy? How is the nation to be protected from excesses and abuses of propaganda?

This is a typical dilemma in democratic government. Democracy cannot suppress propaganda. The rights of petition, free association, free speech, and free press will not permit it. Nor does democracy see any safety in the thin shaft of monolithic propaganda characteristic of dictatorship.

Yet the abuses of propaganda are real. Much of present propaganda appeals merely to the prejudices and to the emotions. Demagogues promise "bread and circuses." Trade union organizers are frequently denounced as "outside agitators," because such phrases rouse local anger. Business leaders are excoriated as "economic royalists." The vigilante spirit is whipped up.

Misuse of Terms

But one of the chief dangers rising out of current propaganda practices, according to Clyde R. Miller, Vice-President of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, is the misuse of the terms, "fascist," "communist" and "dictator." The injection of these terms into a debate immediately lifts the issue out of the realm of thought for many and encases it in prejudice and emotionalism.

The "fright wigs" of "fascism," "communism" and "dictator" can be and have frequently been employed to freeze the nation into a sterile and dangerous status quo. The rash use of these terms to spread fear and paralyze action weakens democracy and, according to Mr. Miller, gives aid and comfort to the dictatorships.

In the whole lexicon of democracy, this writer found no "right' that was absolute. The irresponsible application of rights has always brought restraints. Libel laws have curbed the license of the press and of speech. Anti-social lobbying practices have caused the enactment of registration laws in the States. The flooding of Congress with thousands of fake telegrams against passage of the utility law, the extraordinary volume of telegraphic protests against the World Court and the Reorganization Bill have stimulated a Federal lobby investigation and agitation for restrictive Federal laws.

Leonard W. Doob, Professor of Psychology at Yale University, and an authority on propaganda, told this writer:

"It is necessary, therefore, in the interest of social welfare, to make people more and more aware of the propaganda which influences them. This must be done by education in the very broad sense of the word.

"To aid in this process, it may be necessary to regulate propaganda so that less of it will be concealed in respect to its source and authorship. I favor some sort of restriction of propaganda, although I have no delusion that legal measures can ever prove completely effective."

Peace as Solution

It is readily admitted by such students of propaganda as Mr. Doob that it would be preferable to avoid the extension of any kind of censorship. Of course, censorship of propaganda would lose all justification if the contending groups refrained from misrepresentation and practices hostile to the public welfare.

The most certain means of modifying the present excessive outpouring of propaganda would be to bring peace to the groups in the nation that now vie so heatedly against each other. Propaganda is an expression of conflict. The more intense the conflict the more high-powered the propaganda.

A principal device for assisting the citizen to find his way amid the truth and falsities of modern propaganda is counter-propaganda. Whether we accept President Roosevelt's analysis of his pump-priming program, his fireside exposition of this project was intended as counter-propaganda to attacks that had been made on his whole spending theory. The projected $3,000,000-Federal radio station to radiocast programs to South America would be a major adventure in counter-propaganda. However, the criticism of counter-propaganda is mainly that it is not basic. It may or may not be on hand to help the individual reach a balanced judgment.

Call on Resources

Education on all 12 cylinders, working 365 days a year, must carry the real job of helping the individual find his way. The individual carries the equal burden of finding and using the instruments of education.

The eight-month-old Institute for Propaganda Analysis has addressed itself to the specific task of helping the American people detect propaganda—beneficial and harmful. All the devices of "name-calling," "card-stacking," "glittering generalities" and "climbing aboard the bandwagon" are studied in monthly bulletins.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace suggested to this writer that there should be established "general welfare universities." In the Office of Education in Washington plans were advancing steadily for co-operative forum centers, now established under local direction but with Federal encouragement, in 16 States. Special schools designed to prepare students for Government service have multiplied rapidly the last two years. But after all the special devices for educating the electorate are indicated, the job is still with the run-of-the-mine public school system. Eighty-nine per cent of the American people do not go to college. Yet the public school system, envisaged so enthusiastically by Jefferson as the beacon of democracy, has not created a people as yet who can stand against the importunities and blandishments of organized falsehood.

Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University, had this to say:

"The bulk of teachers and administrators in our progressive schools, and, I regret to say, of our graduate students in teacher colleges have only the crudest and most superficial grasp of the factors and trends which produced our industrial-democratic culture and the problems and issues that confront us."

This criticism, if it is warranted, implies its own remedy.

The nation needs to be freed from the undertow of uninformed and semi-instructed people. Aristocratic principles of selective education may produce the "philosopher king," but America has no use for the philosopher king. It needs great leaders most acutely, but perhaps, even more it needs great followers. There seems to be a marginal rate of cultural advance in a democracy, and it has been regulated over the years to the pace of the most faltering members of society. If the nation can remove glaring inequalities and can supply all with opportunities for education, and, if the individual can be induced to avail himself of these opportunities, America would have little to fear from the demagogue and far less than now from the cunning, high-salaried public relations counselor.

The capacity of public education to play its major role in democracy is seen to depend upon its political and religious neutrality and upon the thoroughness with which it is permitted to fill its part. Invasion of the school by any propaganda group or its capture by any single doctrine would destroy its desirable neutrality. Suppressive laws which forbid the teaching of whole areas of facts about fascism or communism would hamper the thoroughness of education and deprive students of the surest defense of democracy—a standard of comparison by which they may judge for themselves the claims of free government and those of its critics.

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a reinvigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the seventh of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

Move to Bar Jews Beaten in Trinidad

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, May 21 (CP)—Motion to prohibit the entry of Jewish immigrants into Trinidad, introduced by Capt. A. A. Cipriani, President of the Labor Party, was defeated yesterday without division in the Colonial Legislature.

At the end of the debate Acting Gov. A. W. Seymour declared that while the Government was neither encouraging nor discouraging the immigration of Jewish refugees, the Government would not be party to any legislation which discriminated against any particular race.

First Printing in America Of German Bible to Be Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Two centuries ago, on May 30, Christopher Sower set out in Germantown, Pa., to print the first German Bible in the Colonies. He set up his own press in competition with Benjamin Franklin's printing plant.

Franklin, however, had a "corner" on all the paper stock in the province and charged the earnest Sower nearly 100 pounds for 157 reams. But there was no stopping the new printer's purpose. He soon obtained funds to build his own paper plant beside the Wissahickon. He made ink from chimney soot, and finally in 1743 the German Bible was ready.

The Germantown Church of the Brethren, in which Sower and his descendants were prominent, and from which the denomination known as the Dunkards spread, is now preparing for ceremonies on May 30 commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Sower Press.

In printing his edition of the Bible, Sower overcame many difficulties. He had only enough type for four pages at a time. He had to print and break up type 300 times to complete the volume. At the same time prices of Bibles imported from Germany were being cut to try to drive him out of business.

"The more Bibles sold the better," declared Sower, and he helped his competitors in every way.

The elder Sower came to Germantown in 1724, to seek peace after the violent religious strife in Germany. For a while he farmed, learned clock-making, and campaigned to help other German emigrants, many of whom were robbed by the ship masters who brought them.

From his press came pamphlets on religious subjects, the first German-language newspaper printed in the Colonies, books and almanacs. The latter contained weather forecasts which were often at fault.

To purchasers who complained, Sower would remark, "Friend, do not become enraged at me. It is true that I make the almanac, but the Lord makes the weather."

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French Give British Credit For Halting Threat of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 23 — Franco-British co-operation has succeeded in averting war over Czechoslovakia so far, but continued diligence is indispensable if the peace in Europe is to be put on a firm footing. This is the unanimous conclusion drawn here by official circles, the press, and the public generally after a week end of tension due to apprehension of a German move against Czechoslovakia.

Britain is credited on all sides with meriting a lion's share of thanks for having pulled European peace out of a tight corner by giving repeated counsels of caution to Berlin. In French opinion it was unquestionably the British Government's firm warnings to Germany that Britain could not disinterest itself from developments in Central Europe which averted the gravest complications there.

By certain Paris papers the United States is associated with Anglo-French efforts to keep peace. Ambassador William C. Bullitt's visit to Foreign Minister Bonnet at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday afternoon is described as evidence of "tripartite collaboration of three great democracies to preserve peace." At both the American Embassy and the French Foreign Office, however, it is emphasized that Mr. Bullitt's visit was only to obtain information on latest developments in the situation.

There is no reason to doubt this official version in view of Mr. Bullitt's well-known practice of going direct to sources for his views which he habitually transmits direct to President Roosevelt and the State Department.

Although it is realized that the Czechoslovakian situation will remain very delicate until relations between Prague and Berlin are put on a normal basis by the settlement of the Sudeten problem, the prevalent impression in France at the moment is that the outlook has been distinctly improved by successful avoidance of war this week end.

Italy Doubts Outbreak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 23—Despite the gravity of the situation in Central Europe the prevailing opinion in this country is that the Czechoslovakian issue will be settled without disturbance of European peace. This moderate Italian optimism is mainly based on the view that the German Sudeten problem, judged on its own merits is one that can have only one solution and that sponsored by Germany, and that in any case it is not of such vital importance to most great European powers as to induce them to take a definite stand against Germany.

The attitude of Italy is therefore one of cautious vigilance combined with moral support for Germany in the settlement of a problem which it considers in a way to be more a German domestic problem than a question of international concern.

Italy's chief interest is the preservation of peace in Europe and Premier Mussolini undoubtedly is using all his influence with Reichsführer Hitler to obtain a pacific solution of the grave dispute between Germany and Czechoslovakia. At the same time his obligations toward Germany arising from his partnership in the Rome-Berlin axis force the Duce to give his diplomatic support to Herr Hitler in an issue in which Germany's interests are deeply involved.

It is felt in Italy that the Sudeten problem is ripe for solution and that further delay would only aggravate tension between Berlin and Prague with the danger of incidents which may easily imperil European peace. For Italy, settlement of the Sudeten problem implies incorporation of the followers of Konrad Henlein into the Third Reich just as settlement of the Spanish problem implies the complete victory of Gen. Francisco Franco. Premier Mussolini did not lift a finger nor raise a protest when Germany annexed Austria.

Nor will the Italian Duce oppose a German drive into Czechoslovakia if such a move is proclaimed absolutely necessary to protect the rights of the German minority in that country. It is still, however, doubtful whether Premier Mussolini would give Herr Hitler his active military support if international complications should arise with forcible solution of the Czech-German dispute.

Present indications are that Italy is not disposed to give more than moral and diplomatic support to Germany should the present crisis develop into a European conflict.

Tension in Prague Eased by Results Of Czech Election

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 23 (AP)—A feeling that a victory had been won prevailed in Prague today, augmented by the conviction that but for the obvious determination of the Czechs to defend their territory at all costs, Czechoslovakia might have been the scene of another German "surprise."

The peaceful passing of yesterday's municipal election day eased the situation.

Gains of the Sudeten German Party of Konrad Henlein in predominently German communities had been taken for granted and discounted in advance.

Among the 1,500 communities which voted, 48 were predominently German and four of these in western Czechoslovakia were classed as cities.

In the cities alone, Sudeten Germans increased their municipal council seats from 69 to 105; in the same cities, Communists dropped from 15 to 5. The United German Democratic Party, non-Nazi, dropped from 28 to 18.

The National Czech Socialist Party, slightly to the left of Center and comparable to the French Radical Socialist Party, made gains of 15 to 20 per cent. President Beneš was a member of this Party during his days as Foreign Minister.

In Prague, this Party polled 142,000 votes as compared with 107,000 in 1931, and emerged the strongest Party. Communists there were next with 89,000 votes.

On the whole, it appeared from not fully complete returns that the Sudetens gained in Germanic towns, whereas the predominantly Czech communities swung toward the moderate Left.

The elections were the first of three in which approximately 7,000,000 citizens of this Republic will vote for new communal representatives. In next Sunday's balloting and on June 12 an aggregate of 8,500 additional communities will vote.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

same time informed the German Government of the advice tendered in Prague and of the assurances received from the Czechoslovakian Government.

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs said he welcomed the efforts being made by His Majesty's Government, and that the German Government fully shared their desire to see the negotiations succeed."

Viscount Halifax repeated Mr. Chamberlain's statement in an attentive House of Lords. There was no comment or questioning from either Government or Opposition benches, either in the House or the Lords.

The Parliamentary pronouncement was preceded by the somewhat unusual step of calling in the Opposition leaders, to discuss the Government policy. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary conferred with Mr. Clement R. Atlee, Labor leader in the House of Commons, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal leader, as well as with Lord Snell, and the Marquis of Crew, leaders of the Labor and Liberal contingents in the House of Lords.

It was against this background of definite activity that the week end saw slight but unmistakable changes in the tone adopted toward Berlin.

Whatever the reason for the change, diplomatic opinion ascribes it to the co-operative activity of Britain and France.

Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, conferred with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, no less than three times. Here in London Viscount Halifax conferred with Herr Herbert von Dirksen, the new German Ambassador at London, as well as with M. Jules Cambon, Counselor of the French Embassy. These visits on Sunday morning were immediately followed by a conference between Lord Halifax and Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador, who returned to London Sunday afternoon.

Advice to Leave Withdrawn

One of Sir Nevile Henderson's moves in addition to seeing Herr von Ribbentrop was to warn British residents they had better send their wives and children home. This advice was subsequently withdrawn and it is at the moment uncertain whether it came from London or was given on the Ambassador's own initiative. But it certainly carried with it a definite if veiled intimation what Britain's intentions were in event of German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Actually it now appears highly probably that any such act on Germany's part would immediately bring not only the French and Russians into the field but Britain also. If Britain moved, signs all point to Poland and Rumania following suit. The attitude of Italy, Yugoslavia, and Hungary is uncertain, but the predominant view is they would remain neutral, at any rate to begin with.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Strong Man in Brazil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Six months of tightening dictatorship leave Getulio Vargas riding high in Brazil. On Nov. 10 last, he seized power. On May 10, he smothered the first major revolt, started a purge of the opposition, today has some 1400 prisoners awaiting summary court martial, and appears undisputed master of Brazil. He may side with democracies or dictatorships in the world balance of power—or bargain shrewdly with both. Which will it be?

The answer: no one yet knows. For the democracies, Vargas has stoutly asserted democratic allegiance, lavishly praised President Roosevelt, installed a convincing democrat and friend of the U. S., Oswald Aranha, as Foreign Minister, and dealt circumspectly with the capital and trade of the democracies, his best customers. Against the dictatorships, he is wiping out the homeland culture and allegiance of Germanic and Italian groups in Brazil—despite the turning of rejoicing into wrath in Berlin and Rome.

Parallel to the dictatorships, on the other hand, Vargas has in six months consolidated the most pervasive, strongly centralized, streamlined dictatorship in a major Latin-American nation. He set his own men as Interventors in virtually all the states which made up a chiefly decentralized federalism. He abolished local courts, decreed that federal jurors were liable to prosecution if they render verdicts "contrary to evidence" (and the Government is the judge), and last week enlarged the death penalty to include intent to revolt, with possession of arms as enough indication of that intent. Political parties are abolished. Theoretically government is to be by the corporate state, but blueprints are not available and may never be.

These contradictions are formulated by a quasi-Government newspaper: Ideologically, internally the New Brazil is totalitarian; but economically its lot is with the democracies.

And diplomatically? Vargas is in a strategic position: a vendor of prized diplomatic goods and economic raw materials in an international sellers' market. Both international camps will bid high—and Vargas is a bargainer.

A Monday Feature

Bulgaria Once Again Tries Parliamentary Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 23—After four years of revolutionary or unconstitutional Governments, Bulgaria again has a Parliament. It met yesterday in the presence of the Queen and the diplomatic corps, with visitors from all over Bulgaria packing the galleries. All of the 160 Deputies were in their places, while crowds of interested persons filled the adjoining streets and squares.

Sofia had a feeling that a historical event was taking place and that Bulgaria was beginning a new period in its political history.

As soon as the meeting opened King Boris appeared and read the address from the Crown in which was pointed out the progress Bulgaria has made during the past four years, and expressed satisfaction at the good relations existing between Bulgaria and all its neighbors, especially Yugoslavia.

Mixed Reception Given

The address was enthusiastically cheered by most of the Deputies, but others shouted, "Restore the Constitution."

After the King had descended from the throne, shaken hands with many personal acquaintances and left the House amid cheering crowds, Members of the new Parliament came to grips for their first trial of strength and only 92 of the 160 Deputies supported the candidate for Speaker. Sixty-three voted against the candidate and five abstained. In other words it became clear that the new Assembly has a very formidable Opposition which will probably cause the Government some difficulty.

However, this Legislature is nothing more than a cautious experiment and an attempt to get back to some form of democracy without giving the people too much power. It is only an advisory body to which the Ministers are not responsible.

Middle Way Sought

King Boris has learned from long and difficult experience that when political parties have unrestrained power military revolution always follows. He has also learned that the virile, fiery Bulgarian people are violently opposed to military dictatorship.

So the King is trying to find a middle way with some democracy and some control. It is a kind of conditioned self-government. It isn't based on theory, but expediency. It isn't Fascism but practical makeshift. One can easily criticize such a system but it is the best a wise, patient, and devoted King appears able to do in the circumstances. It is a useful experiment and may result in more democracy.

Codreanu on Trial for Treason

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 23 (AP)—Cornelius Codreanu, Rumanian Fascist leader, went on trial today for high treason before a military tribunal in a court building ringed by a cordon of soldiers.

Although the trial technically was public, only newspapermen and persons with invitations were admitted. Mr. Codreanu was brought before the uniformed court accompanied by two soldiers with bayonets fixed on their rifles.

The pro-Nazi anti-Semitic leader was prosecuted under a law carrying a penalty ranging from 20 years' imprisonment to execution. He was accused of high treason on May 6 while serving a six-month jail sentence.

He had been sentenced in connection with a roundup of 1,500 of his followers in which the Government declared it had discovered a plot to capture King Carol and set up a Fascist state.

The jail sentence starting April 19 had been imposed after conviction on a charge of orally attacking a member of the Cabinet.

The judges, a colonel, presiding, and a lieutenant colonel, a major and two captains, wore field uniforms. A major acted as prosecutor.

Eleven defense attorneys were present, including a woman. Although 117 witnesses had been called, only 27 were in court when it opened. Juliu Maniu, former Premier, attended as a witness.

The defense demanded the presence of the absent witnesses and called for postponement of the trial. The court refused to delay and the first step planned by the prosecution was the reading of a 35-page indictment.

Mr. Codreanu also was charged with incitement to espionage.

Comment in German Press

BERLIN, May 23 (AP)—Diplomats believe the general European conflict which threatened to develop from the Czechoslovakian crisis has been averted, at least temporarily.

The press attacks upon Czechoslovakia, in the officially-controlled German newspapers, are, however, still being carefully scrutinized by the diplomats.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's organ, the Völkischer Beobachter, reviewing the events of the past few days, said:

"Shots fired at Eger should not be ignored. The situation is too grave and the question of guilt unequivocal. Injustice cannot be eliminated by creating new injustice."

The Westdeutscher Beobachter, National Socialist Party organ, declared:

"From the people's point of view, as the Führer has proclaimed, it is insufferable that German people on our boundaries are exposed to persecution and humiliation for the sake of their Germandom in their avowal of German Weltanschauung (world philosophy)."

The newspapers said it was logical that Konrad Henlein (Sudeten German leader) should seek a change in Czechoslovak foreign policy—for closer co-operation with Germany and breaking of ties with Soviet Russia with which Czechoslovakia has a mutual assistance treaty.

It expressed the hope the time would come when the Czechoslovak people "will once more realize its place is where it has been for centuries, namely, side by side with the German people and the German Reich."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper issued a "last and urgent appeal" to the Government of Czechoslovakia to grant at once demands of that nation's German minority. The demand, printed in a Sunday edition of the Essen National Zeitung, said:

"The German Reich, which as the only big power in Central Europe bears the supreme responsibility for peace in this part of the world . . . is viewing results of the Prague catastrophe with greatest sorrow and deep concern.

"At the same time Germany is fully aware of the dangerous intentions and deliberate attempts prepared by Prague against order in Europe and against a continuation of common sense.

"It is the wish of Germany that the Czechoslovak Government may in a last hour be able to rightly interpret the signs of the times."

The general tone of editorials and accounts in the German press echoed the frequently voiced sentiment of Chancellor Adolf Hitler that he would not stand idly by if German blood were spilled.

Sunday's Berlinger Tageblatt in glaring front page accounts told of "strong troop movements in Sudeten German territory," the area in which Czechoslovakia's Germans live.

Editorially it called to the attention of the Prague Government that "the hour is serious. Responsibility which Czech statesmen have taken on their shoulders is gigantic. The first victims of the false policy have fallen."

Der Angriff, organ of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, issued a special edition in which it bannered dispatches from Prague: "Prague no longer is master of the situation."

Anschluss: Its Relation to Czech Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Any assessment of the influence which Germany is in a position to exert upon Czechoslovakia must take into consideration the extent to which this small Republic is economically dependent upon the Reich.

Germany has always occupied first place in Czechoslovakia's export and import trade. With the addition of Austria to the Reich, Greater Germany is in a position to play a preponderant role.

Thus the Anschluss had even more significant economic consequences than it did political results upon the position of the Czechs. And it was the realization of this fact that led to a Czechoslovakian memorandum, which was presented to the Anglo-French diplomatic meeting in London in April—a memorandum pointedly indicating the ffect of Austro-German union in advancing German economic hegemony in central and southeastern Europe.

In Strategic Position

Greater Germany will be enabled to use this economic weapon for political ends just as it has done in the Balkans for the past three years. Whether any of the schemes for reducing Germany's hold on this area by increased purchases of its products by England and France are practicable remains doubtful in view of the former's trade ocmmitments elsewhere and of the economic structure of the latter country.

Of almost equal significance with the question of its future trade with the Greater Germany is, for Czechoslovakia, the problem of its overseas trade. This is primarily a matter of favorable goods rates to the open sea because of Czechoslovakia's landlocked position. In this connection, the annexation of Austria with its consequent absorption by the Reichsbahn of the former Austrian State Railways introduces a new and decisive factor. It means that Germany can now dictate tariff rates for Czechoslovak goods going overseas on the two most important routes, viz., via Hamburg and Trieste.

Until the Reich proclaimed its sovereignty over the German part of the Elbe last year this was an international river, and Czech goods had a free route to the North Sea with a special free zone in Hamburg harbor. This free zone still exists but now it is clear that all trade from this country along the Elbe may one day be subject to heavy German dues. The annexation of Austria has not affected this issue, but it has affected the problem of rail transport via Germany.

Germany Controls Routes

Central European countries have in the past always had the possibility of sending their goods via either Hamburg or Trieste and the competition between these two ports has meant an adjustment of tariff rates. Here the Austrian State Railways performed an important function. Because of their central position they were able to act as a competitor of the Reichsbahn, which naturally aimed at securing all possible trade for German ports, and to produce a fair compromise. But this situation altered on March 13 last when the acquistion of Austria left Germany free to dictate its own transit traffic rates to both the North Sea and the Adriatic ports.

The Hitler-Mussolini agreement in Rome, which included plans to prevent re-routing of German traffic from working to the disadvantage of Trieste, does not alter the fact, in the Prague view, that Germany is in control.

Because of the importance of its overseas trade, Czechoslovakia is very much concerned with future Reich developments in this matter. It is generally assumed that Germany will do everything to attract trade to its own harbors and mercantile marine, to which it has granted large subsidies for years past. This will mean that the Adriatic ports will suffer losses—losses which may be somewhat tempered, at least temporarily, by whatever commitments are arranged with Italy in the "economic defense" of Trieste. But the Czechs remain concerned lest such bulk goods as Austrian timber and magnesite ore which formerly were shipped from Trieste will now go to Germany.

Benefited by Transit Traffic

Economic reasons alone indicate that Germany should do everything possible to encourage Czechoslovak trade to continue using the old routes (especially to the North Sea) because of the value of the transit traffic.

But if political considerations are allowed to dominate economic, then Czechoslovakia will have to find other outlets for its overseas trade.

The Danube has long served as an international waterway for the Balkans and the Near East and a certain amount of Czechoslovak trade with Russia goes this way but there is the great disadvantage that this river is not open all the year round.

Two routes which can be much more exploited, should the necessity arise, at once suggest themselves. The one is through Poland and the port of Gdynia, near Dansig. A glance at the map will show that this way is much more inconvenient than via Hamburg for all traffic, except such as is intended for Scandinavia or the Baltic countries; but if there is no other choice then it must be taken as the northern outlet. The other route, as a substitute for that over Austria and Trieste, might be by way of Hungary and Yugoslavia to the Adriatic at Fiume or Susak, but in this case a number of developments would be necessary before the rail and harbor arrangements would be satisfactory.

At the moment, it is uncertain how Germany will use its new control of Czechoslovakia's sea outlets and all possible alternative ways are being explored.

Austro-Czech Border Returns to Normal

By the Associated Press

Vienna, May 23

All was tranquil along the border of Austrian Germany and Czechoslovakia during the Sudeten border incidents on May 21.

A motor trip along stretches of the frontier showed traffic was normal and customs officials asked no questions.

For the most part it was peaceful farming country without a sign of German or Czech troops.

In Vienna, however, sharp newspaper attacks on Czechoslovakia produced some excitement.

Europe Keeps Peace in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Socialist annexation of Austria.

Many of these eighty-eight per cent votes were given by persons concerned less with political tendencies than with rumors of latent terrorism in many smaller German areas and the possible consequences to themselves should the Sudeten German Party assume absolute control here.

On the other hand the National Czech Socialist Party made gains of from 15 to 20 per cent in cities which are predominantly Czech. This group, which stands slightly left of center, was the one to which President Eduard Beneš belonged before he became the Nation's Chief Executive.

Moderate Turn to Left

In general, the elections results show a definite move toward the left upon the moderate side.

But that the problem of the Sudeten Germans is no longer exclusively concerned with their position within the Republic, but of their position within Greater Germany has become obvious.

For as President Beneš declared on Saturday at Tabor, the Government had already prepared "a new and important law . . . which would ensure the actual equal status and the political and moral equality of all citizens and nationalities within this State, and guarantee their just political, economic, and cultural position on the basis of their number, strength and proportion in the population."

Thus the Government was to discuss with various nationalities immediately—in fact, Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, had been invited over a week ago to meet Premier Milan Hodza. But the conference has not so far taken place—instead the emphasis shifted to the frontier move by Reich troops.

This action is generally considered here as intended as a means by which Germans in the frontier districts could be influenced to vote for the Sudeten German Party at yesterday's elections. Then should the party have obtained an overwhelming majority it would have been possible for the Henleinites—and the Reich has utilized this as an argument for a plebiscite—if not to have said that the communal elections really constituted a plebiscite and that the Sudeten Germans had expressed thereby unequivocally their desire for complete autonomy according to their own ideas, if not to join the Third Reich.

This would have enabled the National Socialist Reich to have achieved its aim without force, and apparently it was to be expected that the world would be satisfied to accept such a situation.

Reich Imposes Conditions

But whatever the final truth of this interpretation—the Reich's demands that certain conditions should be fulfilled as a preliminary to opening negotiations between the Sudeten Germans and the Government on the nationality statute—this certainly has served only to disturb that tranquillity which is essential to a great new advance in co-operation between the peoples of this Republic which the Government's new nationality statute envisages.

A tour by this corespondent of the Sudeten German area this week end shows that the Czech Government is leaving nothing to chance. Troops have been sent to guard essential points such as railway stations, bridges, power plants, and certain public buildings. They also guard most of the railway tracks to Prague.

Most of these troops look like young raw soldiers who are in position more as a sign of state authority than for anything they are expected to do, and more are to be called up later.

Preparations for Resistance

At a number of stations small groups were to be seen yesterday carrying their black boxes—symbols of a recruit—and waiting to travel to their reporting station. In many places roads had been blocked by felling trees and preparations for resistance to possible German invasion are well advanced.

What of the conditions among the Sudeten Germans themselves?

On thing is obvious whether the people were members of the Sudeten German Party or the German Social Democrats—they all wished for nothing less than for war over their cause. The reasons are obvious. They feel that whatever the result their area will be converted into a no man's land with all the horrors and suffering that it involves.

The largest percentage of Sudeten Germans would no doubt be quite willing to accept the equality solution set forth in the new nationality statute, but it is questionable whether they will have a chance to express their wishes.

Absolute quiet reigned throughout the Sudeten German area this week end. But it was an ominous quiet such as makes people meet in small groups on the street and speak in whispers, while all the time casting glances over the shoulder to see if anyone is listening, and a willingness to accept all sorts of incredible rumors.

In fact some of those which have gained credence among large numbers of Sudeten Germans are absurd, but indicate the result of the "whispering propaganda" which has been proceeding here for months past. Thus, for example, was a report that was told "reliably" that Italian troops were on the Czechoslovak frontier and they were there as members of an International Commission which was later to decide how Czechoslovakia would be divided up.

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Curtain Rises on Harlan Trial Of Mine Relations With Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., May 23—Final adjustments were made on a legal stage here today where for the next month or more will be played out a judicial drama of tremendous importance to American labor and American employers—the drama of the United States of America versus the coal operators of Harlan County, Kentucky.

Within an hour after court opened this morning the two alternate jurymen had been selected, and the trial imediately got under way with a surprise motion by one of the defending companies, Clover Splint Coal Corporation changing its previous pleas of "not guilty" to a plea of "nollo contendere," a plea which takes its case out of the hands of the jury and leaves the decision to the judge. This development reduced to 19 the number of companies defending themselves before the jury.

Mr. McMahon outlined with relative brevity reciting the charges, referring to "thugs and gunmen" who, he said he would prove, were acting under directions from the coal operators when they resorted to "beating, whipping, kidnaping, and killing" to deny to the miners the rights to join unions of their own choosing under the terms of the Wagner Act.

At the conclusion of his outline of the case, which lasted an hour and 15 minutes, defense attorneys requested a brief adjournment to discuss details of the case with defendants.

Immediately thereafter Brien McMahon, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, opened the case for the Government with an address to the jury.

The jury finally complete now will settle down to the involved task of determining whether or not, as the Government contends, officials of 20 coal operating companies of Harlan County paid for and directed an alleged campaign of intimidation of their miners involving charges of attempted murder, dynamiting, "cowbelling," torture, and threats.

Testimony So Far

Certain details of the play have already developed in previous trials. It has been testified in Court that some of Harlan's Deputy Sheriffs deliberately set out to kill labor leaders. They have also testified that they were acting under orders of one of their number, named Ben Unthank, who paid them for their work.

The Senate of the United States, employing its investigatorial powers which have often in the past played an important role in national history, reached into Harlan after this stage in March and April of 1937 and attempted to discover whether Ben Unthank received his orders, and the money he used, as labor spokesmen charged, from the Harlan County Coal Operators Association to which 21 different companies contributed. These hearings were held by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee chairmaned by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (P) of Wisconsin.

Since the pertinent records of the association had been destroyed the committee was unable to prove essential connection between the Association and Mr. Unthank. This alleged link between the operators and the men who have admitted to acts of violence against labor leaders is the key to the trial which is making labor history in this relatively peaceful little town separated by 75 miles and significant geographic and economic differences from Harlan.

London and Laurel County know little and care less about John L. Lewis and the C. I. O.

Detached Jurymen

The farmers who make up most of the jury are equally detached from the issues at stake. On them will devolve far-reaching decisions. If they find that the operators of Harlan County knowingly and deliberately planned violence to labor leaders to prevent their miners joining unions, and paid money out of their company treasuries to the perpetrators of violence, it would mean jail sentence for the employers themselves and damaging judgments against the companies.

For the Government is prosecuting under a law which has teeth. It is a Federal statute of 1870 enacted in the post-Civil War period as a weapon against the Ku Klux Klan. It provides that a conspiracy to deprive any citizen of his rights under the Constitution shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than ten years.

It was for years a forgotten statute. It was unearthed by Department of Justice lawyers searching for some means of implementing the Wagner Act. If it can be used successfully in this case it could provide teeth for the Wagner Act, a means whereby anti-union employers could be brought into criminal courts on criminal charges.

To John L. Lewis, victory for the Government lawyers here would mean much. It would eliminate what has been a constant source of danger to the position on his own United Mine Workers of America.

To the defense victory is equally important. Their legal council is headed by Judge Charles I. Dawson who resigned from the Federal Bench to do battle in the courts against New Deal legislation and who won a major victory before the Supreme Court in the original invalidation of the Guffey Act.

Judge Dawson's leading antagonist is Brien McMahon, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General who gained legal prominence for his victory in the Arkansas peonage case.

Players in Harlan, Kentucky, Drama

Wide World

Judge and Scenes at London, Place of Trial

Top Left—H. Church Ford, Federal Judge Trying Case of 66 Coal Operators and Peace Officers Charged With Using Anti-Social Methods to Prevent Unionization of Harlan Coal Fields. Top Right—Left to Right, Bill Bingham, Jim (Handlebar) Napier, and Lewis Harris, All of Harlan County Coal Mines, Who Will Appear as Important Witnesses for the United States Government. Bottom—Goods of London Pottery-Ware Merchant Across the Street From the Federal Courthouse to Attract Visitors on Hand for the Trial

Stabilization of Farm Income Taken Up at Rome Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 23—Study of the farmer's income, a world survey of agricultural resources, and an inquiry into problems ranging from the role of the moving picture and radio in the training of farmers to the influence of industrial invention upon agriculture, is to be furthered by the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Institute's fourteenth biennial general assembly, which opens in Rome today, is thus undertaking one of the most comprehensive programs of recent years. Special delegates, representing most of the 65 countries now participating in the work of the Institute, are in attendance.

Particular emphasis is to be placed, according to Baron Giacomo Acerbo, President of the Institute, upon fundamental questions involving "the future settlement of international relations on the economic plane." Baron Acerbo is a former Minister of Agriculture in the Italian Cabinet.

The Permanent Committee of the Institute, through a report of the delegates of the United States and France, has called particular attention to two subjects which constitute the keystone of the arch of an international collaboration of a healthy and effectively reconstructive order.

Stabilized Income Sought

The discussion of the instability of farmers' earnings and the means of stabilizing them proposed by the French delegate, M. Augé-Laribé, is designed to point the way for future studies by the Institute. The persistence of economic and social distress, he points out ultimately transforms "a precarious income into a regular recurrent deficit."

The farmers, he adds, have given a fine example of their strength and of their capacity for resistance in time of adversity, but their resistance is wearing out and their confidence is not inexhaustible.

The American proposal suggests the planning of a survey of the agricultural resources of the world through collaboration with various international organizations that are working in each particular field. This survey would cover the soils, climate, crop and livestock production, both present and potential; trade in farm products; the distribution of farm and urban population; and finally an analysis of present and potential production and consumption of the resources of the world in relation to the needs of the people.

This project would involve careful planning by experts in order to enable the necessary information to be brought together within reasonable space and time. Its main purpose is to bring to bear upon the problem of agricultural development the vast amount of information which exists in various countries but which has not heretofore been assembled or analyzed.

The influence of industrial inventions on agriculture such as chemical developments in fertilizers, the making of artificial silk and wool to take the place of the natural products, and the development of numerous synthetic products of lesser importance, is recommended for study by the Institute by the Netherlands Government. It is believed to be essential that what is happening to agriculture as a result of these changes be carefully considered and kept before the agricultural leaders of the various countries.

The Institute has co-operated in the studies of the problem of nutrition begun by the Health Organization of the League of Nations, and these studies are as yet in their preliminary stages with respect to agricultural people. The implications of changes in diet and in the feeding of both man and livestock in relation to the economic development of agriculture are subjects that require immediate and thorough study.

The radio and cinema have developed so rapidly as agencies for the education of farmers and in supplying information to consumers on agricultural matters that a discussion of their organization and supervision in relation to world agricultural progress has been proposed. A survey of the extent and character of the use of cinema and radio will be presented to the Assembly.

Conferences of Experts

The work of the Institute has been expanded during the past year by the addition of a number of technical workers to the staff and by more intensive planning of new work through conferences of experts representing a number of countries. Statisticians from more than 20 countries met to assist in planning the world census of agriculture which will be made in 1940 under the direction of the Institute. This will be much more complete and detailed than the first census which was taken in 1930.

Another group of experts of principal countries met at the Institute and planned for the expansion of its work in horticulture and subtropical agriculture. Economic studies begun at the recommendation of the American delegation in 1934 have been the subject of more intensive work and comprehensive monographs on world production of oils and fats, world production of meat, and a comprehensive survey of various government policies and their effects upon agriculture and trade will be issued this summer.

The American delegation to the general assembly includes M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, as its chairman; Dr. A. G. Black, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; L. A. Wheeler, Chief, Agricultural Foreign Service; Dr. C. E. Kellogg, Chief, Soil Survey; Dr. C. L. Stewart, University of Illinois; Dr. John K. Galbraith, Harvard University; Dr. L. G. Michael, Agricultural Attaché, Belgrade; Loyd B. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, Berlin; J. Clyde Marquis, American Delegate at the Institute of Agriculture; Alan S. Rogers, American Embassy, Rome, Secretary to the delegation.

Spring Plantings To Show Extent Of Approval of AAA

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The next three or four weeks will determine the extent to which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been able to win farmer co-operation with the new crop-control program.

By the end of that period the 1938 cotton, tobacco, corn, and other spring crops will have been planted.

Because the Nation's cotton and tobacco warehouses and corn cribs are bulging as a result of last year's record production, AAA officials insist smaller crops must be grown this year if they are to deal effectively with price-depressing surpluses.

They blame the surpluses along with the business setback for a 25 per cent drop in the level of farm prices during the last year, sending them to the lowest point since 1935.

Complete co-operation with the AAA programs would show a cotton acreage of about 17 per cent below last year, a corn acreage in the commercial area of 18 per cent less, and a tobacco acreage of about 10 per cent smaller.

AAA officials are much more concerned over the corn program than over those for cotton and tobacco. Growers of the two latter crops have voted to invoke marketing quotas. Even though more cotton and tobacco than the AAA desires may be produced, the quota system will limit sales.

If the Midwest produces another large corn crop, the AAA would be obliged to submit to growers a proposal to impose marketing quotas to keep new surpluses from moving into market channels and depressing the price further.

However, refusal of a large number to co-operate in the planting program, officials said, might mean rejection of the quotas, which require approval by two thirds of the growers. Should that happen, Secretary Wallace pointed out, the AAA would be helpless to aid corn growers, because price-bolstering loans could not be made.

Although new chapters of the Corn Belt Liberty League—an organization of Illinois farmers opposed to the new farm law—continued to spring up in Midwestern States, AAA officials expressed confidence that at least 80 per cent of corn growers would co-operate with the program.

School Agrarian Says Farming Pays

ENDICOTT, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Stephen O. Salmon, head of the Union-Endicott High School Agriculture Department, believes farming is profitable and "that it can be successful without federal or other assistance even in troubled times."

He said he based his opinion on the fact that 60 students of the department made a total net profit of $17,774.62, or $296.24 each, in supervised farming practices at their homes during the school year. The future farmers, including two girls, have been raising chickens, conducting dairy projects, growing potatoes, corn, beets, oats, marketing eggs and tending home gardens.

S. A. R. Proposes Two-Year Holdup In Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Sons of the American Revolution, at their national convention here, May 16-18, adopted resolutions demanding an absolute stoppage in immigration for a two-year period; opposing the Norris resolution which would change the Constitution so that constitutional amendments would be submitted at general elections.

The 187 delegates from every State in the Union commended the present naval building program as conducive to the maintenance of peace and national defense, opposed the suspension of immigration laws in order that alien criminals might escape deportation, and condemned sit-down strikes and dual-allegiance citizens.

Accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of a few individuals and groups constitutes a challenge to the economic freedom of the American people, Senator Tom Connally, new president of the Texas branch, said in an address to the delegates.

Difficult problems of today, he said, are unemployment, a program to assure agriculture a just and fair income and re-establishment of foreign trade and maintenance of peaceful relations.

"In government there is no substitute for democracy. In the years to come it will be America's opportunity and her high mission to also set before the world an economic system that guarantees to the humblest economic freedom as well as democracy in government."

Giving statistics to show the income rates of the American people from the highest to the lowest, Senator Connally said the massed economic power centralized in the hands of a few corporations and fabulously wealthy individuals may become as dangerous as massed armies.

Before adjourning, the assembly joined with other patriotic societies which are endeavoring to have a portion of the battlefield where General Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans set aside as a national park. Many of the delegates left on tours of Mexico before starting their return journey.

Moscow Dismisses Woman Leader In New Union Purge

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP)—Removal of Alexandra Artukhina, veteran woman Bolshevist, from leadership in the Cotton Textile Workers' Union for failing to take energetic action against anti-Soviet wreckers was disclosed yesterday.

The charges against her as reported in Trud, official newspaper of the labor unions, indicated some of her subordinates also were dismissed, as it called for further purging of labor unions of "Trotkyist and Bukharinist" remnants.

[Leon Trotsky, former Bolshevist leader, is living in exile in Mexico; Nicholai Bukharin was one of the 18 confessed conspirators executed in mid-March after being found guilty of anti-Soviet plotting.]

Specifically Miss Antukhina was accused of approving the same production quotas for different types of machines, regardless of their capacities, of permitting neglect in the repair of machines and of accepting complicated and confused wage systems.

Brooklyn 'Y' Man Gets Toronto Post

TORONTO (CP)—William H. Dewar of the headquarters staff of the Brooklyn and Queen's Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been named General Secretary of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. here by the Board of Governors today. A native of Toornto, Mr. Dewar studied at Manitoba College and for a time was student assisant at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg. After serving in the war, hewent to Brooklyn to begin Y. M. C. A. work and for a time was connected with the Summmit, N. J., branch.

Economist Finds Wagner Act Step to Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—A challenging and provocative study of the National Labor Relations Act and industrial unionism by Robert R. R. Brooks, Assistant Professor of Economics of Williams College, was released today by the Public Affairs Committee, an organization with which is associated such figures as Prof. Luther Gulick, Raymond Leslie Buell, Felix Morley and George Soule.

Some of Professor Brooks' declarations follow:

The Wagner Act has become "an important instrument for industrial peace." Struggles for union recognition are being shifted to the ballot box, from the picket line.

Development of Democracy

"Survival of the labor movement as a progressive force depends upon the development of democracy in the movement. This will be difficult to accomplish in view of the increasing centralization of administration."

"The public deserves more clarity from the pens of labor commentators."

"The labor movement depends for its existence upon the preservation of civil liberties."

"During the last two years, labor has realized increasingly that the fight for civil liberties is a struggle which must be waged, for the most part, upon the political front."

Immense Problem

Labor has realized that "the problem of social insecurity is so immense in scope that no institution short of the Federal Government can hope to deal with it."

By the terms of the Wagner Act, requiring the NLRB to determine the units in a plant appropriate for collective bargaining, the Board "is caught in the cross fire of a basic conflict between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. . . . it cannot avoid taking sides." The Board has thus fallen heir to the conflict which has long rocked the labor movement."

"Attack on the NLRB by lawyers' groups because of alleged shortcomings in method and a supposed bias cannot be sustained after examination of the Board's record." The Board has won 97 out of 97 appeals for injunction against it in the district courts.

"Many employers who strongly favor Federal incorporation of unions" (to equalize the Wagner Act) "are equally anxious to avoid Federal incorporation of business."

Unprovoked Attack

News-reel films of the 1937 steel strike riot on Memorial Day in South Chicago where 10 workers were killed by police show it to have been "an unprovoked attack on a holiday picket line."

Compulsory publication of union officers' salaries "would have a good deal to recommend it if the provision were also applied to the officers of trade associations, employers' associations, 'citizens committees,' and 'back-to-work' associations."

A ban on union boycott of another union's product "might be welcomed by friends of organized labor."

The C. I. O. movement raises "two basic issues"—"whether democratic control over the labor movement can be retained in spite of centralized administration," and second, "whether the conflicts between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions can be settled in time to prevent the completion of a mutual suicide pact."

General Relief Total Less

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Social Security Board reports a six per cent decrease from March to April in the number of persons receiving public general relief in 101 urban areas.

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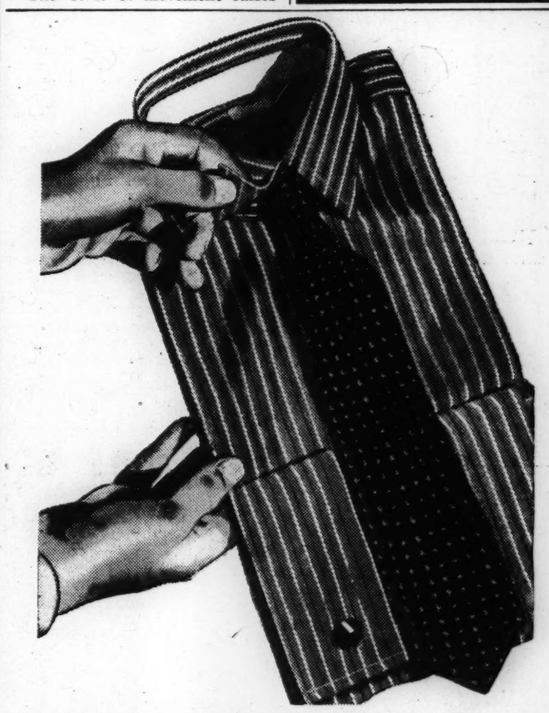
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Boston Golfer Comes Through His First-Round Match in British Amateur Tourney

Francis Ouimet Victor Over Urlwin-Smith, 1 Up

TROON, Scotland, May 23 (AP)—Veteran Francis Ouimet of Boston, captain of the United States Walker Cup team, fought against a rebellious putter to scramble home and beat P. J. Urlwin-Smith, 1 up, for America's first victory in the first round of the British amateur golf championship today.

Two up at the turn, Ouimet lost the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth to be one down. Urlwin-Smith then collapsed, took five to get on the green at No. 15 and four to get home at No. 16, and Ouimet won them both. The American's bogeys on the final two holes were good enough for halves and the match.

Ouimet-Urlwin-Smith cards:

Par, out	4 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 5	—36
Ouimet, out	4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 5	—37
Urlwin-Smith, out	4 4 4 4 4 6 5 3 5	—39
Par, in	4 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 4	—35—71
Ouimet, in	7 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	—44—81
Urlwin-Smith, in	6 x 4 4 3 6 6 4 5	

Ouimet wins, 1 up.

Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, American Walker Cupper from Detroit, played in top form through a northwest gale to give the U. S. invaders their second victory with a 7-and-5 triumph over R. W. Crummack.

Goodman Advances

U. S. Amateur Champion Johnny Goodman of Omaha and Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia, Wash., also members of the Walker Cup team, joined their team-mates in the second round. Goodman routed Robert Montgomerie, 7 and 5, while Ward turned back Israel Sidebottom, 5 and 3.

Ray Billows, another Walker Cupper, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., eliminated Raymond Quilter, 3 and 2, and thus earned the right to play Goodman in the second round. The match will be a repetition of their meeting in the final round of the 1937 U. S. amateur at Portland, Ore., when Goodman won, 2 up, in 36 holes.

Three Americans who were eliminated were Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C.; Charles S. Munson, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., and Yale University, and Arthur V. Rogers, Jr., of Winchester, Mass.

Other Matches

In other matches Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the British Walker Cup team in 1936, defeated J. S. Logan, 5 and 4; Hamilton McInally, 1937 Scottish amateur champion, turned back Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, 5 and 3; Alex T. Kyle, member of the British Walker Cup team, won from L. Nettleford of Australia, 5 and 4, and E. Bromley Davenport eliminated D. T. Stevenson, 4 and 3.

The wind became so strong that Henry Gullen, secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, called the tournament committee together and decided to shorten the tenth, sixteenth and eighteenth holes.

The Firth of Clyde was whitecapped and, although the rain had stopped, spray blew across the course from the sea.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Princeton 5, Cornell 4.
Princeton 4, Cornell 3.
Rutgers 3, N. Y. U. 2.
Penn State 11, West Virginia 3.
Northeastern 10, Tufts 3
Pennsylvania 5, Yale 4
Holy Cross 3, Providence 0.
Clark 7, Worcester Tech 5.
Army 3, Fordam 2.
Bates 11, Colby 7.
Brown 12, R. I. State 5.
Harvard 13, Dartmouth 9.
Mass State 1, New Hampshire 0.
Williams 7, Amherst 4.
Boston U. 10, Wesleyan 8.
Middlebury 11, St. Michael's 3.
Vermont 4, Trinity 3.
Maine 1, Connecticut 0.
Maine 5, Connecticut 2.
Norwich 8, Coast Guard 3.
Norwich 6, Coast Guard 2.
Navy 4, Georgetown 3.

Tennis

Yale 9, Harvard 6.
Bates 5, R. I. State 4.
Army 8, Cornell 1.
Princeton 6, Penn 3.
Rutgers 6, Union 3.
Savage 3, N. Y. U. 2 (girls).

Track

Temple 95, Georgetown 31.
Navy 84½, Virginia 41½.
Pittsburgh 74⅛s, Penn State 60½.
Rutgers 80, Lafayette 46.
Juniata 65½, Bucknell 60½.
Army 88¾, Syracuse 37¼.
Colby 97, Norwich 38.
Vermont 65 2-3, Union 60 1-3.
Alfred 86, Hamilton 45.

Cricket

Princeton 30, Haverford 28.

Lacrosse

St. John's 20, City College 2.
Hobart 19, Tufts 0.
Navy 14, Penn 0.
Princeton 8, Army 2.
Yale 12, Harvard 8.

Golf

Princeton 5, Harvard 4.
Syracuse 9, Army 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Carnegie Tech 0.

Polo

Harvard 8, Yale 6.
Monmouth 11, Princeton 1.

Rugby

Yale 14, St. Andrew's Club 4.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Helen, Jacobs, U. S. champion and Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, upset in French hardcourt tennis by Adeline Yorke and Ruth Mary Hardwick of England.

Huskies to Miss These Three

Left to Right—Gus Rook of Dorchester, Pitcher and Outfielder; Capt. Ralph McDonald of East Boston, Third Baseman, and Frank Meehan of Belmont, Pitcher, First Baseman, and Outfielder

'Three Musketeers' Finished College Sport Careers Today

Three good and faithful Northeastern athletes made their final Greater Boston collegiate appearance this afternoon, when the Huskies closed their "home" season against Harvard.

Heading the list was Frank Meehan of Belmont, only three-sport captain in Northeastern history. Then there was Gus Rook, the former Mechanic Arts star who is the best-liked member of his class. Finally there was Ralph McDonald of East Boston, who concentrated his athletic activity on baseball so successfully that he captained the current nine.

Meehan, who stands 6ft. 2½in. and weighs 212 pounds, shared the baseball captaincy with Rook last year, was football captain last fall, and basketball captain last winter. This spring he has been the surprise of the baseball campaign, responding to the plans of Coach Herb Gallagher to become a star pitcher after spending half a dozen years as a star first baseman.

The big Belmont boy played a slashing line game in football for three years at both tackle and end, and in basketball he was always one of the hardest workers. Frank has coaching aspirations, and his basic knowledge of all the sports makes him well fitted for such a job.

Rook has been a leading light in baseball and football since his days at Mechanic Arts. He has been the most dependable hitter and pitcher at Northeastern for the last three years, and he has been a backfield mainstay in football over that period, too. At the same time Gus has achieved a remarkable scholastic average in his engineering course.

McDonald, too, has done well in engineering and is headed for good things in his field. He has been the regular second baseman for the past three years, but a fortnight ago he asked to be shifted to third base because he felt the team would be more effective if he took over the job at the hot corner.

The six other Huskies who started against Harvard today will be available again next year, but Coach Gallagher would be just as pleased if the "Three Musketeers" could return, too.

Harvard to Drop Interscholastics

Announcement was made by the Harvard Athletic Association last night that it will discontinue, after this college year, the sponsorship of all interscholastic meets. The decision means that the H. A. A. will not conduct in 1939 the annual Interscholastic Track and Field Meet, the fifty-third renewal of which was contested in the Stadium on Saturday or any interscholastic swimming meet in 1939.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham, running second mile race in two days, beats Gene Venzke by 10 yards in 4m. 12.9s., in German-American field day exhibition.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bill Watson scores triple in shotput, discus and broad jump to lead Michigan to victory in Big Ten track championship with 61½ points to Wisconsin's 37.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Missouri noses out Nebraska, 51 to 45 to win Big Six Conference track championships.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Louisiana State easily wins Southeastern Conference track title with 66 points; Charley Belcher, Georgia Tech, turns in outstanding performance, running quarter-mile in 47 seconds.

DURHAM, N. C.—Don Kinzle, Duke, sets meet records in high and low hurdles, but North Carolina wins Southern Conference track championship with 59½ points.

ST. LOUIS—Oklahoma Aggies break three meet records in scoring 54 1-5 points to win Missouri Valley Conference track meet.

MAYNARD, Mass. Bob Campbell, of the Norfolk Young Men's Association, won the tenth annual six-mile road race from Maynard to Littleton. His time was 32m. 19.8s.

DERBY, Conn.—A crew manned by members of Elliot House of Harvard defeated Jonathan Edwards College of Yale by three fourths of a length on the Housatonic for the annual house and college championship of the two universities. The race was rowed over a mile course. Elliot House time was 5m. 4.3s., and Jonathan Edward 5m. 7.2s.

Also on the program was a race between the Harvard freshman 150-pound crew and Yale's freshman 150s which the visitors also won by a length and a quarter. The race was over the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. Harvard's time was 6m. 43.2s., and Yale's 6m. 49.2s.

Mrs. Donald E. Cameron of Brookline, won the Massachusetts women's tennis singles championship by defeating Virginia Rice Johnson, of the Longwood Cricket Club, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4, in a spirited match of more than two and a half hours.

The women's doubles title was carried off by Mrs. Whitfield Painter, of Dedham, and Mrs. Elizabeth Corbiere, of Southboro, who defeated Dorothy Wightman and Cissy Madden, 6—4, 6—1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, veteran director of athletics at Brown University, was elected president of the New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Association. William Cowell, athletic director at the University of New Hampshire was elected vice-president, and Mal Morrell of Bowdoin was named to fill a three-year term on the executive committee.

The 1939 New England intercollegiate championship meet was awarded to the University of New Hampshire and will be held at Durham, N. H., next May.

INDIANAPOLIS—Ronney Householder sets Speedway record of 125.769 miles an hour in 25-mile qualifying test for Memorial Day race, breaking mark set Saturday by Floyd Roberts in winning pole position; 14 drivers qualify in week-end trials.

BERLIN—Germany defeats Norway 4-1 in second-round European zone Davis Cup series.

STOCKHOLM—Sweden reaches third round of European zone Davis Cup with 4-1 victory over Switzerland.

MARSEILLE—France clinches place in third round of Davis Cup competition, winning doubles for third straight victory over Monaco.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Harvard wins unofficial eastern "sprint" crew racing title by beating Navy varsity in 1¾-mile Adams Cup race; Pennsylvania third.

STAMFORD, Conn. — Princeton golfers defeated Harvard 5-4 in the finals of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association tournament at the Woodway Country Club. In the morning team matches Princeton scored two points to Harvard's one and divided the singles during the afternoon three each.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The flying feet of stout-hearted Pete Bradley and an unexpected vault by Dick Patterson gave Princeton's powerful track team a clean-cut victory in the Heptagonal games of the "Ivy League" in Palmer Stadium.

Bradley came through with a record-smashing victory in the half mile to put the Tigers on the victory road, then finished brilliantly to take second to Harvard's Alex Northrop, who won the mile in the record time of 4:16.50.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island State College won the fifty-second New England intercollegiate track and field title on Brown Field with a total of 29 2-5 points, with Boston College and Holy Cross tied for second with 23 points, Maine was fourth with 22 1-5 and Brown fifth with 22.

Three New England intercollegiate records were displaced. Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island set a new hammer standard at 173ft. 11½in., Antone Singsen of Brown jumped 24ft. 6in., and Ed Singsen of Rhode Island vaulted 12ft. 10⅝in.

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Willie Turnesa, smooth-stroking Holy Cross senior and youngest member of the famous golfing family, put together a 36-hole total of 143, one over par for the Oakley course, to gain his third consecutive New England intercollegiate golf crown. Bobby Jacobson, of Dartmouth, was the runner-up.

Bill McKechnie Here With Cincinnati Club Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rarely-discussed but always troublesome Cincinnati Reds, led by Bill McKechnie, move into Boston tomorrow for a three-game series with the Bees. It will seem like old times for Bill, managing a ball club at National League Field. The Pennsylvania Scot did it for eight years, beginning in 1930, and became extremely popular there with both the public and press.

Bill is quite apt to receive a chilly welcome, however, if the Bees run true to form. The Reds have captured 16 out of 30 this season and today were within a game of the surprising locals, but McKechnie may feel the sting of a swarm he helped develop.

Reds Close to Bees

Bearing up the contention that he has a way with pitchers, McKechnie has molded a first division club out of what had the appearance of a rather hopeless situation in the South. Bill told me less than six weeks ago that he didn't expect to finish higher than sixth with the material he had. Yet, he has done something to several pitchers who last season were in-and-outers, and the Reds are making threatening gestures at the Giants, Cubs and Bees.

Paul Derringer, for one, has returned to winning form. Paul was one of the leading pitchers in baseball three or four years ago, but last season bogged down to 10 victories and 14 defeats. Under the critical eye of McKechnie, the big right-hander is headed for one of his best campaigns.

Hollingsworth, Vander Meer, Cascarella, Davis and Benge are a group of ordinary pitchers who are keeping the Reds in the running for a money berth.

Seven Straight

With seven consecutive triumphs behind them as they faced the Cubs today, the Bees are the talk of the National League. While few consider them a threat to the Giants—a possible contender—the fact remains Manager Casey Stengel has his club within 4½ games of the top and moving along at a pace that cannot be ignored. What the future will bring is doubtful, but today the Bees are making it uncomfortable for the contenders.

It is conceivable that if they could, the visiting clubs would stay away from National League Field. In the current race, while winning 14 out of 25, the B's have dropped only two at home. They took three out of five on their initial stand at the Hive, and including yesterday's game boasted a record of five straight for the present stay. The unbroken string now has two from Brooklyn, three from Pittsburgh, and one each from St. Louis and Chicago. The fact that three of the games were forced into extra innings, makes the Boston record more substantial.

The most encouraging note in the Bee situation is the improved hitting of young Max West. A sensation in training camp, Maxie stopped dropping hits when the regular campaign opened, but during his team's streak has clouted a neat .357. His two homers, driving in three runs as his mates beat the Cardinals on Saturday, 5 to 1, produced one of the offensive highlights of the young season.

West Colorful

West's batting rise, if consistent, may solve two problems at the Hive. It will, of course, give the club that needed distance hitter. But also he should add color to the Bee picture, which has been decidedly drab up to this point.

More than 20,000 paid as the Bees took the Cubs yesterday, 2 to 1, in 11 hard-fought innings. Milburn Shoffner, the towering left-hander, won his own game with a single in the eleventh.

Shoffner has now won three games and lost three, matching Jim Turner's record.

Turner, incidentally, was to miss his regular turn today because he went 14 innings against the Pirates the last time out. He will probably open tomorrow with Cincinnati.

Elbie Fletcher's remarkable fielding around first base has fans talking again. After a disappointing start, the Milton boy is rapidly developing into one of Stengel's most valuable assets.

Rudy York's homer with the bases loaded in the first inning beat the Red Sox yesterday at Detroit, 4 to 3. The Sox have slipped to third place in the American League, but are only two games back of the leading Indians.

Eastern Sprint Title to Eight From Cambridge

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—First Rutgers and Massachusetts Tech; then Syracuse, Princeton and Tech again; then Cornell, with Syracuse and Tech trailing once more, and finally Navy and Pennsylvania—next week Columbia. That's the story of Harvard's unbeaten progress to the eastern "sprint" rowing championship of 1938.

With the single exception of Yale, its traditional rival which it meets over the four-mile route at New London, Conn., June 24, the Crimson varsity has vanquished every rival of major importance in the East. It clinched its title claim last Saturday by out-pulling the previously unbeaten Navy eight on the Severn at Annapolis. In four races it has added the Rome Memorial Trophy, the Compton Cup and the Adams Cup to the collection of hardware in the Harvard trophy case. What more could you ask—except a victory over Yale?

Although it still has a brush with Columbia's weak boat on the Harlem next Saturday, Harvard's position is secure. The Crimson eight, stroked by Fletcher Chace, pulled into the lead over Navy in the second half-mile of Saturday's race and finished with a length to spare in the time of 9:02.5. Penn was far behind all the way.

Unbeaten Since 1936

The Midshipmen, unbeaten since 1936, had sought to retain last year's sprint title, earned by beating Harvard in the same Adams Cup regatta, but the best they could get out of the day's three races was a junior varsity victory.

Yale, with a decisive victory over Cornell in record-breaking time, might dispute Harvard's championship claims, but the Elis most likely will concede that part and try to prove themselves at New London. They had only two short races and Cornell gave them their only real opposition.

The Blues, however, rowed the two-mile course on Lake Cayuga Saturday morning in 10:23.4, nearly nine seconds faster than the previous course record. Cornell, in 10:29, also was under the old 10:32 mark but finished two lengths astern. Princeton was beaten off by six lengths.

Cornell and Navy

Outside of the promise of a keen race at new London, the main result of Saturday's doings was to establish Cornell on a par with Navy as the East's best bet against Washington and California in the four-mile intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, June 27. The Tars had appeared to stand alone, but Cornell's performance over the two-mile route indicated they, too, must be reckoned with.

In Saturday's minor tussles, Syracuse gained its first varsity triumph of the year by beating Rutgers. Manhattan conquered Dartmouth and American International College, Harvard's lightweights took the Goldthwaite cup, beating the Yale and Princeton 150-pound eights, and Cornell's 150's beat Penn.

N. E. Intercollegiate Meet Scores

Rhode Island	29 3-5
Boston College	23
Holy Cross	23
Maine	22 1-5
Brown	22

Others—Williams 8, Ahmerst 7, M. I. T. 6 1-5, Northeastern 6, New Hampshire 6, Tufts 3, Conn. State 2 1-5, Boston University 2, Bowdoin 2, Wesleyan 2, W. P. I. 1.

New Meet Record

Irving Folwartshny, R. I. S. 173ft. 11½in. in the hammer.
Antone Singsen, Brown, 24ft. 6in. in the broad jump.
Edward Singsen, R. I. S., 12ft. 10 5-8in. in the pole vault.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	8	.714
Chicago	18	13	.581
Boston	14	11	.560
Cincinnati	16	14	.533
Pittsburgh	14	14	.500
St. Louis	12	15	.444
Brooklyn	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	7	18	.280

Results May 21

Boston 5, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 4, New York 1.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 4.

Results May 22

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (11innings).
New York 18, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 3.

Harvard Close To Eastern Baseball League Pennant

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	7	2	.778
Yale	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	4	3	.571
Princeton	4	4	.500
Cornell	4	5	.444
Columbia	4	5	.444
Pennsylvania	1	6	.143

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—With the pennant almost in their hands, Harvard's baseballers take a week off from Eastern Intercollegiate League competition this week and give their rivals a chance to boot one another around.

The Crimson, in fact, can't be displaced from the lead before June 18, when their next league game is scheduled. But their closest rivals can get into a lot of trouble. Harvard stretched its record to seven victories in nine starts last Saturday by beating Dartmouth, 13-9, in a wild and woolly game, which included 24 hits, 13 by the Cantabs, 11 errors and 13 stolen bases.

The defeat left Dartmouth in a second-place tie with Yale, which became a 5-4 victim of Pennsylvania's first league triumph. Each has won four games and lost three.

Dartmouth and Yale meet Wednesday in a game that is highly important to their championship aspirations. Then Dartmouth goes on to play Cornell at Ithaca, Saturday, and may run into further trouble. The Cornellians were right up in the running until last Saturday when they dropped a doubleheader to Princeton, 5-4 and 4-3.

Those two victories, incidentally, put the Tigers in fourth place with four victories and as many defeats and gave them an outside chance to take the flag.

Cornell and Columbia, tied for fifth, battle it out with Penn this week in a second-division series. Cornell plays two games against Penn at Ithaca, Wednesday, and Columbia visits Philadelphia for a single contest with the Quakers, Saturday.

Although he ran into plenty of trouble against Dartmouth, Harvard's Ed Ingalls gained credit for his fifth pitching triumph and tightened his grip on the league lead. Eddie Collins, Jr., of Yale, maintained his 50-point lead over Dartmouth's Joe Urban in the batting contest for the Charles H. Blair bat, although each dropped 50 points in the averages, to .500 and .450, respectively.

Dartmouth retained team hitting honors with a .313 average. Other individual leaders are Walter Johnson, Cornell, with eight stolen bases in the Princeton A. A. Cup race, and Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, with 12 runs batted in and 29 total bases on his hits.

Heptagonal Meet Scores

Princeton	59 1-4
Cornell	53 1-6
Columbia	34 1-2
Harvard	33 11-12
Yale	29 5-12
Dartmouth	15 5-12
Pennsylvania	14 1-3

New Meet Records

Pete Bradley, Princeton, 1m. 52.7s. in the half mile.
Alex Northrop, Harvard, 4m. 16.5s. in the mile.
Princeton, 41.8s. in the 440-yard relay.
Anson Perina, Princeton, 24ft. 2in. in the bread jump.
Bill Harding, Yale, 13ft. 10¼in. in the pole vault.
Frank Ryan, Columbia, 50ft. 9¼in. in the shot put.
Bill Lynch, Princeton, 168ft. 8½in. in the hammer.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	20	10	.667
New York	16	10	.615
Boston	17	11	.607
Washington	18	15	.545
Detroit	13	15	.464
Chicago	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	9	18	.333
St. Louis	8	20	.285

Results May 21

New York 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 5, Cleveland 4. (12 innings)

Results May 22.

Chicago 9, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 5. (10 innings)
Cleveland 8 New York 3.
Detroit 4, Boston 3.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Forgotten Doll

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

"Time for supper!" called the children's mother. "Pick up your toys, darlings, and come in."

The little red automobile, the rabbit with one ear, the two books, and the baby doll were picked up; the little red automobile and the rabbit, the books and the baby doll went into the farmhouse with their mistresses, but little Joanna Louise was left on the ground staring up into the darkening boughs of the apple tree. She was so little that no one noticed her lying there in the long grasses that almost met over her china head.

At first she didn't mind very much. It was rather fun and adventurous being there all alone, watching the ants and butterflies, and the mother robin shooing the young robins into the apple tree for the night. But soon it began to grow dark; nothing stirred near little Joanna Louise; the cheerful-looking robins were all silent and asleep. The sky became black; there were no stars, Joanna Louise felt very lonely indeed, but she tried to be brave.

"I'll go to sleep like everyone else," she thought.

Just then the whole sky suddenly grew bright, and then dark again.

"What was that?" asked Joanna Louise, but no one answered.

The sky flared brightly again.

"Oh, dear, I do wish they'd taken me in!" thought the poor doll, as the lightning danced over the clouds, making the apple tree stand out as clear as daylight for one moment, only to disappear the next.

The Slow Drops Dripped

Soon the thunder began to roll. It was a dreadful time to be such a very small doll left under an apple tree! Then the rain fell, too, and soon Joanna Louise was soaked with large slow drops dripping down upon her from the leaves. She began to cry.

Just about this time Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk were hurrying home from the fair. Mrs. Chipmunk had thrown away a pinwheel because the rain had ruined it, but she still had a bag of spun-sugar candy under her scarf. She was running ahead so fast that Mr. Chipmunk couldn't keep up with her, because she was so anxious to get that candy home safe.

When she heard some one sobbing, however, she forgot about the candy, for she had a very warm heart. She stood still until the next flash of lightning showed her Joanna Louise, and then ran over to her and put her little paw on her shoulder.

"Whatever is the matter, dear?" she asked.

Joanna Louise sobbed harder than ever.

"They—they—they left me out in the rain," she said at last through her tears. "They for-for-forgot me!"

"Poor dear," said Mrs. Chipmunk, "and you're wet through. You must come right home with us, and we'll take good care of you."

By this time Mr. Chipmunk had come up and he gave Joanna Louise his arm and escorted her along the little path that only the Chipmunks knew, right to their home in the wall. In a jiffy he had unlocked the door and lighted the lamp and started the fire which was waiting in the stove.

"There," he said, "we'll all be dry in no time!"

Mrs. Chipmunk gave Joanna Louise her own wrapper and slippers to wear while she spread out her wet things on chairs by the stove. Then she made some chocolate and toast, and they ate the spun-sugar candy which wasn't spoiled at all. Joanna Louise was soon laughing and chatting. It was always very cheerful in the Chipmunks' house. But when it grew late, Mrs. Chipmunk made her up a bed on the sofa and soon they were all fast asleep.

Joanna Louise woke up feeling herself being gently shaken.

"Time to get dressed," said Mrs. Chipmunk. "Cook's up in the Red Farm and soon the children may be looking for you."

Delicious Nut Pancakes

"Oh, let me cook your breakfast," said Joanna Louise. "I should love to do something to show you how grateful I am."

Her clothes were perfectly dry and in no time she was dressed and making the most delicious nut pancakes. Mr. Chipmunk ate eleven of them himself, but Mrs. Chipmunk wouldn't let her wait to wash the dishes.

"I hear the children's voices," she said. "Hurry back, dear, under the apple tree! We've loved knowing you."

Joanna Louise thanked them both with all her heart for their kindness and ran back to the place where she had been left.

Sure enough, soon afterwards the two little girls from the Red Farm came running out of the front door, and began hunting for her. Soon one cried out:

"Oh, here she is! Poor Joanna Louise, you must be soaking wet!"

But when she picked her up she was surprised to find her perfectly dry.

Just then the other little girl came up.

"I'm so sorry I forgot you, Joanna Louise," the second little girl said, and then she stopped and stared with her eyes open wide. "Why, whatever in the world have you got on your feet?" she asked.

And sure enough, there on Joanna Louise's feet were the little pair of red bedroom slippers with pompons on them which Mrs. Chipmunk had lent her. In the excitement of leaving, everyone had forgotten them. But Joanna Louise managed to kick them off quietly when her little mistresses weren't looking so that Mrs. Chipmunk might find them again on her way to market.

Jonathan Gnome

Spring had come to the Great Wood, and Jonathan Gnome, swinging his legs on a perch he had built outside his sand-cave house, knew it because of the warm sunshine.

A beaver brushed past him, looking very important.

"Beaver!" called the gnome. "Come and play with me."

But the beaver shook his head, and said he was too busy turning out his home.

Then Jonathan remembered that spring meant a cleaning and a brightening up of everything, and so he hopped lightly down from the perch and skipped into his cave.

Oh, how dirty and dark it seemed! Jonathan Gnome peered in dismay at his kitchen; at the curtains that used to be blue hanging at the window; at the carpet that used to be red stretched out at the sink; and at the pots and pans that used to be shiny, all dull black on their shelves.

Then he peeped sadly into his sitting-room and his bedroom, and everything there looked old and shabby, too.

"Ho!" said Jonathan Gnome to himself. "I really can't be bothered to clean and scrub all this. It would be a much better idea to give my things away, and buy some nice new ones instead."

So Jonathan left his home in the yellow sand cave and went round to his woodland friends. But no one seemed to want his things except a tiny mole who had very little room but said he thought he could get them in. So together they carried them into his burrow. The mole quietly dipped the curtains into soapy water, and rubbed and polished the furniture, and darning the gnome's old pair of carpet slippers, put them on with a sigh of contentment.

An Empty House

"Thank you, Jonathan," he said, politely. "I shall make the pans shine tomorrow. Come and see them, if you like."

The gnome left the burrow thinking what a dull old fellow the mole was to bother about cleaning up such a lot of rubbish when he could buy new things and save himself the trouble. But that was just where Jonathan was wrong. When he took his money-box full of nuts round to Mr. Squirrel, the Carpenter, Mr. Squirrel was nice, but firm.

"I have six large orders to complete in the next fortnight," he explained, "and all my old stock, with the exception of a bed, is sold. Sorry, Gnome, but it can't be helped."

It was exactly the same with Mr. Rabbit, the Tinker. No pots and pans could be had, and Jonathan went sorrowfully back to his cave, and sat on his new bed with his money-box on his knees, and looked around him. His home was very empty and strange, just a hollow, chipped out of a yellow sand cave, not really a home at all.

All that week Jonathan Gnome sighed and moped, and thought there was nothing in the world he would rather do than clean mats and pots and pans, and polish furniture. However, he dusted his empty rooms, swept up the bare floors, and brushed away the cobwebs on the ceilings. Then he went round to see the mole, and found him toasting bread in front of the fire, wearing Jonathan's slippers, and sitting in Jonathan's old arm chair which shone like a new penny. In the kitchen Jonathan's saucepans winked back at him.

The Mole's Gift

At first the gnome talked cheerfully enough, eating a piece of buttered toast, and pretending not to notice his things. Soon, however, he became very quiet, and the mole, who was a kindly chap, asked him what was the matter. Then out it came in little sobs and gasps.

Before he was half way through his story, the mole had jumped up and was piling chairs, and pots, and pans together in a corner of the room.

"There now!" said he briskly. "Cheer up, and help me carry these things back to that cave of yours."

So together they carried the things to the gnome's home, and when they had all been put in their old places, Jonathan thanked the mole shyly and handed him the carpet slippers for a present.

So the mole went happily back to his fire, and Jonathan Gnome polished his furniture all over again in his excitement, until his home looked so beautiful he hardly knew it.

When the next year came to the Great Wood, Jonathan was first with his spring cleaning, and has been ever since.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Escorted Her Right to Their Home in the Wall—A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Hungarian Sheep Dog

Have you ever seen a man who has never before had his picture taken, or a dog who understands the Hungarian language? Yet this is true of our Hungarian shepherd, Béla, and his little "puli" dog, Sebes. When Béla was told that his picture was to be taken, he stiffened as straight as his shepherd's rod, and was as self-conscious as you and I were when our first picture was taken. And with more excuse! for Béla had never before seen a kodak; he lives so far away from towns and stores and railroads!

All day long he guides his sheep through the fields and pastures—alone except for Sebes—listening to the tinkle of the bell on the leader of his flock, and stopping only to eat his lunch of black bread and cheese which he carries in a leather wallet at his side. Sometimes he takes the sheep far from home, and at such times he may carry some bacon, too, and paprika which he is very fond of, and depend upon friendly and hospitable peasants to give him a glass of buttermilk now and then. He sleeps under the stars and guards his sheep with the same care that shepherds the world over show toward their flocks. There is something about the innocence and dependence of sheep that calls out the love of people, and shepherds in every land are invariably kind.

Sebes (pronounced Shĕ-bĕsh) must seem to you to be a strange name for a dog. The word means "swift" and is the name of a small but swift river. (It is too small to be on your map of Europe; however, it flows into the river Tisza which zigzags across Hungary.) The "puli" dog is both small and swift, so you see Sebes is an admirable name for him.

Of course you want to know how in the world Sebes understands Hungarian. But why shouldn't he? For he was born on the Great Plains of Hungary and has always lived there. If you would say to him, "The sheep are in the corn," he would not know what you meant; but when Béla says, "Benn vannak a kukoricában"—which means precisely the same thing—Sebes knows exactly what he has said, and before you can say "one-two-three" he will have all the sheep out of the corn and rounded up in the open pasture where they ought to be. The days and nights of close and loving companionship between Béla and his little "puli" dog have caused Sebes to understand everything his master says, even when he uses whole sentences; and sometimes it would even seem that they understand each other without any spoken words.

The "puli," which when pronounced correctly rimes with "woolly," is the only sheep dog used in Hungary, and I have never seen one in any other country. He is as white and as woolly as a sheep himself, and is no bigger than a terrier or Spitz; but he is infinitely wise and patient and courageous as a sheep dog must always be. I have seen Sebes approach a huge bull and drive him away when he came too close to the sheep. But the "puli" dog is also very playful. He loves to chase rabbits, and that is why his master hangs that little stick on a chain around his neck. It keeps him from running away into the bush and through the fences after rabbits, although it does not interfere with his speed in the short distances he must run in the open in herding his sheep. Try as you may, you will never see a "puli" dog anywhere in Hungary without his little wooden necklace!

If you ever go to Hungary—and I hope you will—you might like to bring a "puli" home with you. Then, after a little time he would love you so much that he would learn the language you speak—English, or German, or French. Wouldn't it be fun to have a dog so learned that he could understand two languages, his own and yours as well?

Béla, the Hungarian Shepherd, and His Dog, Sebes

Prince and the Dinner Bell

Prince, the police dog who lived with the Tades on their poultry ranch, was a busy fellow. It was his duty to watch all the cars which came up the drive and bark for Mr. Tade and Jim to come out and serve them. He helped Mrs. Tade bring vegetables from the garden, carrying the basket in his mouth. And every hour or so he took a run around the ranch to make sure that all the gates were closed and nothing out of place. When there was nothing else to do he slept on the doorstep in the sun, but he always kept one eye half-open so he'd know if he was needed.

"Prince," said Mrs. Tade one day, "if you could learn to ring the dinner bell it would save me some steps. Let's see if you can." She took his paw and placed it in the loop of the cord which hung from the gong on the back porch. Then she showed him how to pull down his paw and ring the bell.

Prince pulled and pulled. And how proud he was when he saw Mr. Tade and Jim coming.

"Well, well," said Mr. Tade, when he saw what Prince was doing, "you're a splendid dog, Prince."

Prince wagged his tail and trotted up to the door to go inside the house. But Mr. Tade shook his head. "You'll get your dinner out here, Prince. You know you have to watch the yard."

One morning, after breakfast, Mrs. Tade followed her husband to the door. "Will you be needing the car this morning?" she asked. "Mrs. Blaine and I are going to make pickles together at her house. I'd like to use the car to carry over my jars and materials."

"Yes, take it," said Mr. Tade. "Jim and I have eggs to pack in the storage house for an hour. Then we're going to cut the clover. Several men are coming on business today, so I shan't go into town till nearly night."

Prince trotted with Mrs. Tade and her box of empty pickle jars as far as the gate. He got back to the barn in time to see a hen escape from the yard and barked for Jim to shut her in. After that Mr. Tade and Jim took a pile of egg crates and disappeared inside the storage house and then he was left alone.

For a long time nothing happened and Prince dozed contentedly. Then a car came up the drive; the visitor was Mr. Burns, who came every week for eggs, so Prince wagged his tail.

"Where's Mr. Tade, Prince?" asked Mr. Burns. "He told me I could have two crates of eggs today."

Prince ran down to the storehouse and barked loudly to attract Mr. Tade's attention. He whined against the door, but neither Mr. Tade nor Jim seemed to hear, for they did not come out. He ran back to Mr. Burns and whined.

"Perhaps Mr. Tade is away and left my eggs somewhere," said Mr. Burns. "I'll look around." He looked in the barn and the garage and peered through the door of the screened-in back porch, but could not find any eggs. Finally he drove away.

Prince did not go to sleep again. He ran around and around the storehouse, and barked and barked. And once, when he stopped barking, he could hear Mr. Tade calling to him through the thick walls of the storehouse. It wasn't dinner-time, but Prince knew that the way to get the men in was to ring the bell. So he ran to the porch and began to pull the cord.

He rang and rang, but still Mr. Tade and Jim did not come out. So he rang louder. Prince was a persistent dog.

Half a mile away in Mrs. Blaine's kitchen, Mrs. Tade heard the bell and wondered. She did not know what it meant, but finally decided to hurry home.

When Prince saw her driving into the yard he ran barking and whining toward the storehouse. Mrs. Tade followed him and opened the door.

"Well, I'm certainly glad to see you," said Mr. Tade, as he and Jim came out. "I didn't have my key, and the door slammed shut and locked us in."

Prince trotted proudly beside them to the porch and stood beside the door, wagging his tail very hard. He hoped they'd ask him in. When the door closed, leaving him outside, his head and tail drooped with disappointment. He, too, wanted to enter the kitchen. So he reached up his paw and pulled the bell again.

Mrs. Tade was laughing when she opened the door. "Come in, Prince," she said. "You've certainly earned a warm lunch, too, and the right to eat inside today."

Shopping Day for Caroline Ann

"Good morning!" said Caroline Ann politely, standing on tiptoe to see over the counter of Mrs. Swan's shop.

"Good morning!" said Mrs. Swan. "And what can I do for you?"

"Could you lift me up so that I can see?" asked Caroline Ann.

So Mrs. Swan came round from behind the counter, and lifted her very small customer onto a high wooden chair. Caroline Ann undid the shiny clasp of her bright red handbag, and tipped out a great many little coins onto the counter.

"You see, I have this money for shopping," she said, "and I have to buy things for Mummy, and Daddy, Margaret Kate, and Miss Moppet."

Caroline Ann chose a needle case with three red roses on it, and a pencil sharpener that looked like a bulldog's head.

"I must be quick," she explained, "because Mummy has only gone to the baker's, and I don't want her to see what I'm buying!"

Then she found a green kettle-holder shaped like a cockatoo, and a shiny pink saucer with a blue bow painted on it.

"These are lovely!" said Caroline Ann. "I have enjoyed my shopping!"

Mrs. Swan had just wrapped the presents in paper, and tied the parcel with string, when Caroline Ann's mother opened the door to ask if she were coming. So Caroline Ann quickly said, "Good morning, Mrs. Swan, and thank you very much," and ran out to her mother.

"You can't guess what I've bought you, Mummy!" she sang.

And her mother guessed first a grandfather clock, and then a new umbrella.

"No, no, no!" sang Caroline Ann. "But you do lose your needles when you're sewing, don't you, Mummy?"

"A needle case!" said Caroline Ann's Mummy. And Caroline Ann sang, "Right, right, right! And now you can have your present!"

When she saw her Daddy, she sang, "Guess what I've bought you! You do break your pencils when you draw pictures for me, don't you, Daddy?" And her Daddy guessed a pencil sharpener.

But Margaret Kate could not guess what her parcel could be, until Caroline Ann sang, "The kettle gets very, very hot on the fire, doesn't it, Margaret Kate?" And then Margaret Kate guessed a kettle holder.

When it came to Miss Moppet, the tabby kitten's turn, Caroline Ann thought she would never guess. She picked her up so that she could watch while the string was untied and the paper taken off. And when Miss Moppet saw the pink saucer with the blue bowl painted on it, she purred more loudly than ever.

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The Home Forum

Moroccan Cap

WE WERE spending our last half-hour in Tangiers, sitting outside a café in the little market-place, watching the endless stream of silk-gowned merchants, scraggy half-clad water-sellers bent under their grotesquely inflated goatskins, women who were simply swathes of white linen from which peered soft dark eyes, and gaunt sun-bitten Bedouins from the desert.

We were ready to go and I was about to put my hat on—an ordinary English felt—when my hand was gently, but firmly seized from behind; and then grimy fingers crowned me with a blue and white Moroccan knitted cap, such as every tourist is supposed to buy—and generally does.

"You want ze Moroccan cap, hey?"

* * *

I SAW A pathetic little figure before me; he might have been twelve years old. His bare dusty legs were mere sticks of mahogany below his shirt—a sort of dark brown sack with holes for his shaved head and spindle-like arms—ending in an enormous pair of heelless slippers that he kicked along like two mats.

Partly because I don't like obvious souvenirs, and partly because I had no small change, I told him that I didn't want the cap; but, no sooner had I removed it, than he had slipped round to my other side and dropped another cap on my head. This time it was red and white. He contemplated me solemnly, then turned to my wife, and said solemnly:

"Ver' lovely man in ze Moroccan cap, hey?"

Very imprudently, she smiled. That was enough. His mouth stretched into a wide toothy grin; and from under his shirt he produced a whole pile of the caps, in every conceivable combination of colors, and spread them on the table. As fast as I removed one, he somehow managed to dodge my arms and plant another on my head.

"Ali give you one, hey? Then you give Ali what you like. I don't want money, hey? No, you just leave me a present, too." He waved a thin finger rapidly from side to side in front of my face. "You just give Ali nothing—a few francs."

* * *

A CHATTERING, SCOFFING rabble had collected to watch this no doubt amusing scene; and, like an audience at a barbaric mannequin parade, they expressed their approval of each successive cap with shrieks of delight—or was it amusement?

But I wasn't going to be persuaded—I felt that my dignity was at stake.

"Come on," I said. "Let's get on the boat."

So, followed by Ali and his supporters, we ran for it; and in a few minutes we had crossed the gangway onto the boat. But the pursuit was not yet over—Arab salesmanship is not baffled by a strip of water.

No sooner were we on the deck than something hit me in the face—a blue and white cap! On the quayside Ali grinned happily—in the sight of so many spectators, I'd have to throw money to him. But I knew a better trick. Leaning over the rail, I sent the cap skimming back to him. At least that was the idea; but, halfway, the cap filled with air and dropped into the water.

* * *

THE HOWL OF anguish from Ali and his friends could have been heard all over Tangiers. I was beaten—and with my last shred of dignity I threw him half-a-crown. Did he thank me? No, with a shout of delight, he shoved the coin in his mouth, threw off his shirt, and dived in after the wretched cap. A moment later, he was up on the quay again wringing out the dripping object. For a moment I thought he was going to throw it at me—and got ready to dodge. But he'd finished with me.

With elaborate dignity, he hung it on the handle of a winch and called mockingly:

"Soon dry there. Soon sell to another Englishman. Ver' good cap—like water, hey?"

As the boat cast off and we steamed slowly away from Tangiers, I wondered how many times Ali had sold that blue and white cap. And my wife murmured:

"You always were a poor shot, weren't you, dear?"

GEORGE ELLIDGE

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD TAVERN AT DAY'S FERRY, MAINE: *A Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

Birdcage Walk

THERE are today no cages in Birdcage Walk. There are no cocks on Cock Pit Steps, no peacocks in Peacock Street, no ploughs in Plough Court. It would be strange to pick plums in Plum Lane, or to find loaves of bread lining the curb in Bread Alley. The names, bearing so little relationship to the surroundings, suggest nothing. No one stops at the corner to wonder why peacocks and ploughs and plums are associated with the old places; no one, that is, but a curious loiterer, who has time on his hands and a thirst for knowledge.

With Birdcage Walk, however, it is rather different. On one side lies the Park beloved of birds, on the other old houses with gracious bow windows and an atmosphere of elegant ease suggestive of gilt cages. At one end rise the high, gilded bars of Buckingham Palace, at the other a great gate cuts the Walk off from Parliament Square and the heated actions of political life. It is a select quarter, refusing to lose its identity, where the sun shines warmly on the well-cut grass and flower beds. Moreover, there is a wide, quiet path for pedestrians, shaded by the leaves of plane trees, and graced at one time by royalty only; a place in which a merry monarch might have indulged his whims and fancies to his heart's content.

It was a curious idea which led King Charles II to line the Walk with aviaries; but the King had unusual tastes, and caged birds afforded him much diversion. So many feathered pets did he possess that an official was appointed as "Keeper of the King's Birds," Master Edward Storey by name, who, it is said, lived in a house on the spot where Storey's Gate now stands. The collection included ducks and other wild fowl from all parts of the world, which were given the freedom of the Park with its stretch of water and little island. There the King would sit on a bench, playing with his pets for hours at a time, and laughing at the way they fought for the crumbs he tossed to them.

The ducks—or rather, their descendants—still frequent the Park, resting on the sunny banks, flying after one another round the bird sanctuary, diving for food, and affording the public endless amusement. The Walk is still a restful place, not exclusively royal as it was until a hundred years ago, but consciously bathed in the atmosphere of palaces. The old names are there, the song birds are there, too, singing among the lilac bushes and the snow-white blossom of the cherry trees. Only the cages have gone.

D. A. L.

WHEN stagecoach and horseback were the usual means of land transportation in New England, the large square Colonial house at Day's Ferry was a tavern of importance on the route to the eastern coastal settlements of Maine. Built on a narrow peninsula of rock, the house is in a magnificent position. Before its door the Kennebec River, coming from the westward in a wide arc between hills of evergreens, becomes an estuary spreading southward to the Atlantic. On the opposite shore, the white houses and church spires of Bath are half-hidden in summer by immense elms and maples.

Not for generations has a ferry braved the current and drawn up at the bank below the tavern. Today, far down the river, a steel toy in the distance, the comparatively new Bath Bridge speeds transportation east and west. For years, as a predecessor to the bridge, a power ferry operated directly between Bath and the other shore, and vehicles and trains were subject to a salt-water voyage across the Kennebec.

Travelers chafed at the slowness of the power ferry; but when man pitted his own muscles against wind, tide, and current, there must have been days when travelers were forced to wait in the tavern for calmer weather—bitter cold days when the river was coated with a grinding mass of ice moving with relentless force toward the open sea.

A letter written well over a century ago by a Revolutionary War veteran describes a journey from the neighboring town of Sheepscott to Boston. A distance that motor cars now traverse with ease in five hours took five days then, if connections and the weather were good. To save stage fare, a neighbor's carriage brought the writer of the letter to Day's Ferry. When rising tide and current were nearly matched, he was ferried to the west bank. A walk of several miles carried him into Bath where he caught a coastwise sailing vessel for Portland. There he secured a seat in the regular stagecoach bound for Boston, which city he reached in due course of time.

The tavern at Day's Ferry has witnessed many a stirring footnote to history. Within view of its windows, in the days when the Kennebec was a frontier of the English settlements, a foray of French and Indians seized a neighboring family and carried them in the middle of winter to Quebec. On the other side of the river spars were cut for the wooden ships-of-the-line of the British navy. Past its doors, on the incoming tide, Arnold and his men pushed their bateaux on that futile attempt to capture Quebec. Later, the tavern saw the launching of the Kennebec clipper fleet which made Bath the most famous shipbuilding town on the northern coast. It saw these same argosies return with the fortunes that built the mansions of Bath and the fine houses of Hallowell farther up the river.

Today, those who take the road to West Woolwich will find the old tavern in good repair, although deserted and with some of the blinds closed. The square house, with a pyramidal roof and two immense brick chimneys, is a splendid example of a structure that is typical of Maine. There are not many of these houses left, and most of them are to be found in that part of the state which was the first to be settled—the estuaries of the Kennebec, the Sheepscott, and the Damariscotta rivers.

F. W. S.

The Old Inhabitant

I was coming down from the hills.
I was going home.
The thrush had sung in the dark wood;
Dew was on the loam.

I saw a small man under the ferns.
He stirred not as I stood.
He looked at me and I at him
Beside the silent wood.

Among the hills of Vermont
He was the strangest thing.
I heard a train in the valley.
I heard the cowbells ring.

He looked at me with never a sound
And stroked his beard's green hair.
When I went back in the morning
There was a toadstool there.

CHARLES MALAM

Those Southern Mountaineers

THE Southern Appalachian Mountains happen to be parceled out among eight different States, and for that reason they are seldom considered as a geographical unit. In the same way their inhabitants are thought of as Kentucky mountaineers or Carolina mountaineers, and so on, but not often as a body of Appalachian mountaineers. And yet these inhabitants are as distinct an ethnographic group as the mountains themselves are a geographic group.

The mountaineers are homogeneous so far as speech and manners and experiences and ideals can make them. In the aggregate they are nearly twice as numerous and cover twice as much territory as any one of the States among which they have been distributed; but in each of these States they occupy only the backyard, and generally take back seats in the councils of the commonwealth. They have been fenced off from each other by political boundaries, and have no such coherence among themselves as would come from common leadership or a sense of common origin and mutual dependence. . . .

Who are these southern mountaineers? Whence came they? What is the secret of their belatedness and isolation?

Before the Civil War they were seldom heard of in the outside world. Vaguely it was understood that the Appalachian highlands were occupied by a peculiar people called "mountain whites." This odd name was given them not to distinguish them from mountain Negroes, for there were, practically, no mountain Negroes; but to indicate their similarity, in social condition and economic status, to the "poor whites" of the southern lowlands. It was assumed, on no historical basis whatever, that the highlanders came from the more venturesome or desperate element of the "poor whites," and differed from these only to the extent that environment had shaped them. Since this theory still prevails throughout the South, and is accepted generally elsewhere on its face value, it deserves just enough consideration to refute it. . . .

The first frontiersmen of the Appalachians were those Swiss and Palatine Germans who began flocking into Pennsylvania about 1682. . . .

Shortly after the tide of German immigration set into Pennsylvania, another and quite different class of foreigners began to arrive in this province, attracted hither by the same lodestones that drew the Germans, namely, democratic institutions and religious liberty. These newcomers were the Scotch-Irish, or Ulstermen of Ireland.—From "Our Southern Highlanders," by HORACE KEPHART. (New York: Outing Publishing Co.)

Divine Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT history the government of nations has been a determinative factor for good or evil, harmony or discord, progress or retrogression, peace or war.

Today, when the world seems to be experiencing an overturning, and the uncertainty and instability of activities based on merely human hypotheses are becoming increasingly apparent, we may turn with confidence and assurance to the eternal stability and wisdom of the government of God, divine Mind.

Foreseeing the Messianic appearing, Isaiah said (9:6), "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

The supreme power of God was actively demonstrated in the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, whose works exemplified the practical application of divine government in his daily living. From early boyhood he was about his Father's business. He revealed and manifested the Christ, God's idea, demonstrating the government of God in thought, word, and deed. When confronted with sin, sickness, and death, he repudiated them with the truth that evil is unreal, and proved the operation of God's law in his healing ministry. He taught the power of divine Love to maintain the spiritual standard of wisdom and morals, and to govern thought and conduct aright.

Today we rejoice in a fuller unfoldment of his teaching through Christian Science, which reveals God as Mind, divine Principle, Love. Here we have the basis on which we may realize true brotherhood, world peace, health, happiness, and prosperity.

True government emanates from God, the one infinite Mind, the source of all wisdom, intelligence, and right action. The divine impulsion will overturn and purify every form of human government, until it attains that standard of righteousness and judgment which measures up to the criterion of Truth. The government of God, divine Mind, is measureless in its power for good when applied in our homes, churches, institutions, national and international affairs. Its effect is felt in every state, country, and nation.

Everything relating to positions of trust and authority seems to be subject to personal opinions and influences, which fluctuate according to the education and temperament of those in command. Any government which is based upon a merely material standard of thought, judgment, or action is circumscribed by human limitations, prejudices, and instability. It lacks the spiritual vision, intuition, wisdom, judgment, and inspiration which are necessary for protection and guidance. Stable governments, based upon unerring wisdom and righteousness, will appear as the thought of increasing numbers of individuals responds to the divine standard of ethics taught and practiced by Christ Jesus, and further elucidated by Christian Science.

Such spiritual education establishes individual self-government through right thinking, which reflects the one, divine Mind. Recognizing and complying with the government of God, infinite Being, necessitate constant correcting of thought until, at length, all decisions and actions shall express the intelligence of the one Mind. Thus governed by divine Principle, one becomes a law unto himself, expressing ideas which are universally blessing and healing. The leaven of individual right thinking will operate with spiritual power to dispel the separative beliefs of selfish aims and interests, greed, suspicion, fear, despotism, self-will, and misunderstanding, until the whole of human consciousness shall be leavened by Truth.

As human thought is awakened to the comprehension of the supremacy of divine law, we shall recognize our privilege and responsibility in helping to establish God's government of harmony and peace on earth. "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever" (Isaiah 32:17). Thus the mists of confusion, indecision, doubt, and fear, which seem to obscure the activity of God's government, are dispersed, for "the rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 504). This light shining in darkness led the wise men of old to "where the young child was" (Matthew 2:9). It is still the guiding star of Truth for all who are wise enough to follow it to the "birth of a new-old idea, to the spiritual sense of being and of what Life includes" (Science and Health p. 191).

To human consciousness the divine idea may appear dimly at first, but as understanding grows in strength and purity it will be seen to embrace all law, action, and power. It is indeed a mighty "Counsellor, . . . The Prince of Peace." Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 565), "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Contrasts

Cows in a lane,
Slow and persistent creatures,
Let them pass!
Cowslips are growing
Through the fresh spring grass.
A lark invisible
Hidden within the blue
Of stately skies
Pours forth new song,
And in the meadow
Every browsing ewe
Has lambs beside her,
Slender, playful, strong.

Nature by contrasts
Illustrates the page.

ROBERT E. KEY

די נעטליכע הערשאפט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעס מאניטאר")

אין ערלויף פון דער מענשלעכער גשיכטע, איז די רעגיערונג פון די נאציאנען געווען א בשפּיטמענדער פאקטאר פאר גוטעם אדער שלעכטעם, האראמעניע אדער קאמף, פארשריט אדער צוריקגאנג, שלום אדער קריג. יעצט, ווען די וועלט געהט שוינבאר דורך אן איבערקעהרעריקייט, אין אונבעשטענדיגקייט פון דער מחשבות, וועלכע ווייטן באזירט בלויז אויף מענשלעכע אונאויספארשבארקייט פון מקורים, ווערען מער אין מעהר קלעניג, מעגען מיר זיך קעהרען מיט צוטרוי אין פרויליכקייט צו דער אייביגער שאפענדיגער מיגקייט אין חכמה פון דער חערשאפט פון גאט, דאס גשליכע בעמיטה.

ישעיה חביא האט פארגעזעהן אז דער משיח וועט קומען אויף דער וועלט. דערביי האט ער גיזאגט, „וואהרין זע אונז איז א קינד גיבוירען, א זוהן איז אונז גענעבען געווארען, און די הערשאפט וועט זיין אויף זיין אקסעל, און זיין נאמען וועט גערופען ווערען, וואונדערבארער, בעל עצה, שפארקער גאט, אויביגער פאטער, שר פון שלום." (ישעיה 9:6).

די אלערהעכסטע מאכט פון גאט איז גאנץ לעבאהפטיג דורכגעפיהרט געווארען אין דעם לעבען און אין די לעהרעס פון קריסטוס יעזוס, וועמעס ווערק האבען געשאפט א ביישפיעל און מוסטער פון דער פראקטישער אנווענדונג פון דער גשליכער הערשאפט אין זיין מענשליכען לעבען. פון קינד ווייס אן איז ער געווען פערנוהטען מיט די זאכען וועלכע געהערען צו זיין גשליכען פאטער. ער האט עגטפלעקט און קלאר ארויסגעזיצט דעם משיח, דאס היימט גאט אין אלע מענשליך עפענטליך אוסגעדריקט גאטס הערשאפט אין זיינע גראנקען, ווערשער, און ווערק. ווען זיעד, קראנקהייט, און טויט האבען איהם בעגעגענט, האט ער זיי גלייך פערשטיסען מיט דעם אמת, אז שלעכטעס איז פאלס, און דיזע וואהרהייט האט ער עפענטליך ארויסגעווייזען דורך דער ווירקזאמקייט פון גאטס געזעץ בשעת ער פלעגט הויפלען מענשען. ער האט גלעהרעגט או די מאכט פון דער גשליכער ליבע איז פעהיג צוצוגוב אויפצוהאלטען דעם גיסטיגען מוסטער פון הכמה און גוטהארן, און צו בעהערשען דעם מענשענס גדאנק און פיהרונג אויף א ריכטיגען אופן.

היינט, דורך קריסטשען סיינעס די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) קענען מיר גענסיטן א גרעסערע קענטניס וועלכע עגטפלעקט גאט אלס געמיטה, אלס גענטניס פרינציפ, ליבע. אין דיזער לעהרע קענען מיר געפינען א באזיס אויף וועלכען מיר קענען גענסיטן אמתע בריידערשאפט, וועלט, גזונדהייט, צופרידענהייט, און גליק.

אמתע רעגיערונג שמאמט פון גאט, דאס איינציגע אונענדליכע גמיטה, דער שורש פון גאנץ חכמה, אינטעליגענץ, און אינספּיראציאן, וועלכע זיינען שטארק נויטוועגדיג פאר דעם מענשענס בעשיצונג און ליימונג. שמאדהאפטיגע רעגיערונגען, וועלכע זיינען באזירט אויף אונפעהלבארע חכמה און גערעכטיגקייט, וועלען זיך בעווייזען אזוי שנעל וויי דער גערמאנק פון א פערגרעסערטע צהאל מענשען וועט זיך אפרופען צו דעם גשליכען מוסטער פון דעם קריסטען

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Ship Prices In U. S. Held Far Too High

Maritime Official Says Shipbuilders Hold Key to Merchant Marine

Built Abroad

Revival of American Lines Held Certain Even If Built in Other Lands

Shipbuilders of America hold the key to the success or failure of the replacement program for the American Merchant Marine, declared Joseph R. Sheehan, Executive Director of the United States Maritime Commission, at a testimonial luncheon today to Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., Commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the past two years. Mr. Sheehan, a native of East Boston, is a graduate of Harvard University, '10.

Prices that have been quoted for building new ships impress the Maritime Commission as being unnecessarily high, according to Mr. Sheehan, and the Commission "will push to the limit its recommendations that we be allowed to build ships abroad."

Merchant Marine Certain

In a Maritime Day address, prepared for delivery before the maritime and shipping interests of Boston, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, meeting for the purpose of felicitating Rear Admiral Gherardi, prior to his transfer to an important post in Washington, D. C., Mr. Sheehan stated "this Country is going to have a merchant marine whether owned privately, owned by the Government and operated privately, or owned and operated by the Government."

Mr. Sheehan said that while the Commission felt that 300 new ships would "replace more than adequately our present ocean going fleet of about 480 vessels, the Navy estimates it would require at least 500 vessels as an adequate complement to the increased Navy."

"There is no doubt," the director said, "that it is almost a waste of money to build warships without a proper number of merchant vessels. It is hard to say therefore . . . what the eventual program may involve. The Commission will not agree to the construction of any slow moving vessels, but whatever happens we shall in a few more years, see this Country the possessor of an adequate merchant marine."

The past year, he said, had been one of "some accomplishments" by the Commission, and, he added, "we feel more hopeful of the future than we did six months ago."

"The state of our merchant marine was really precarious," he said, "and there have been many days in the past year when one would have been justified in feeling that the whole situation was beyond repair, certainly at least as far as private ownership and operation were concerned. We are not sure yet . . . that the American merchant marine will continue to be one of private management. The whole industry is badly in need of capital, and under the conditions which exist today one cannot be blamed for not desiring to invest money in it. There are, to be sure, a few companies which are quite successful, and their records seem to indicate that others should be able to operate successfully. The greatest obstacle, however, is that of costs of replacement of present antiquated tonnage."

Future of Ports

Mr. Sheehan said that the Commission no longer looked upon Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and Norfolk, Va., as "outports."

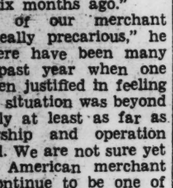
"These ports," he said, "are of very great importance to the Country, not only from the point of view of commerce but of national defense, and I can assure you that the policy of the present Commission will not be one of which will result in those ports losing their importance, their prestige, or their commerce."

Port organizations joined hands in arranging the testimonial luncheon, including the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Commerce Club, the Boston Marine Society, the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Propeller Club's Boston unit and others.

It was considered a fitting climax to the enthusiastic observance of Maritime Day in Boston Harbor yesterday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer, lowest temperature tonight near or slightly above 50 degrees; somewhat cooler Tuesday night followed by clearing moderate southeast or southerly winds, increasing and shifting to west or northwest Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight; cooler in the interior tomorrow.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in northeast portion tonight and cooler in the interior Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler in the north portion Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast or south winds becoming fresh to strong tonight and shifting to west or northwest Tuesday; overcast weather with showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	48	Minneapolis	52	52
Bermuda	76	70	New Orleans	76	74
Chicago	56	54	New York	56	52
Denver	44	44	Norfolk	68	62
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	54	54
Kansas City	56	56	St. Louis	64	62
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	82	78	Washington	66	62

A—7:30 a. m., May 23.
B—Minimum, May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:00 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 7:21 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m.

Visits Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Sir Adrian Boult
Director of Music for the British Broadcasting Corporation

Music Director For BBC Makes Visit to Boston

Sir Adrian Boult, director of music for the British Broadcasting Corporation, stopped off in Boston this morning "between trains," on his way to Montreal, to see what his old and great friend, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, was doing. He found him deeply engrossed with the rehearsal this morning of the Harvard Glee Club for the coming "Harvard Night" at the Pops.

Sir Adrian, who has just finished a two weeks' engagement with the National Broadcasting Company's symphony orchestra, said he found the situation at Radio City very similar to that in London, where he directs the concerts of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. "There was none of this quibbling about details," he said. "They were very cooperative in New York and it was an extreme pleasure to work for them."

"We don't get enough of your American music over there," Sir Adrian said of radio transmission of music across the Atlantic. "We need the authoritative stamp of interpretation that American orchestras put on their own works."

A series of exchange programs of modern American music for modern English music has been arranged between the BBC and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Sir Adrian said. Columbia has arranged a second composer's commission this summer and these new works are to be relayed to England.

Australian Trade Envoy in Boston

From Australia to Boston came Earl C. Squire, United States Trade Commissioner at Sydney, with the story of a booming wool industry and steel plants operating at capacity with back-logs of orders that will keep these factories at full production for five to six months.

As a result of these indications of unprecedented activities (the wool crop this year will be the largest in Australia's history) there is virtually no unemployment in that distant British possession, according to Mr. Square who is visiting Boston for three days for conferences with local business interests.

Big Road Fund Measure Sent to Governor Hurley

In Boston Today

Veto Is Forecast By Some Leaders

Legislation distributing $8,000,000 from the State highway fund to cities and towns for local highway work was sent to Gov. Charles F. Hurley for signature or veto by the Senate today, after it had refused to reconsider its vote of last week enacting the bill.

As the measure was laid on the Governor's desk, some legislative leaders expressed the opinion that he would veto it well within the five days allowed him by the State Constitution.

Under his original plan, Governor Hurley planned to divert $8,000,000 to general budget purposes.

Distribution of the money to cities and towns would save a penalty of $3,000,000 which the Federal Government has threatened because of the diversion of the gasoline tax for purposes other than highway construction. The penalty would be in the form of a $3,000,000 smaller check from the Government to Massachusetts for highway work.

Coincidental with the sending of the measure to the Governor was the arrival at the State House of a letter from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations urging gubernatorial approval. The letter also asked an amendment to the bill restricting use of the $8,000,000 to the year 1939. The bill in its present form makes no restriction in time.

As the legislation passed through the Senate, Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Republican president, announced that "probably next week we will be able to complete our work." He made the comment as to adjournment when the Senate adopted an order to meet at 11 a. m. instead of 1 p. m. as it has been doing.

Probe Goes Over Until Wednesday

Attorney General Paul A. Dever's five-months investigation of racketeering in Revere struck a legal snag today when Judge Frederick W. Fosdick declined to swear in the special grand jury because too few members were present.

Out of 23 jurors called for the investigation on a certificate of public necessity issued by Chief Justice of the Superior Court, John P. Higgins, only 19 appeared this morning. Of these, seven were excused, five permanently, and two temporarily.

With only 12 men facing him in the jury box, Judge Fosdick declared that he had to excuse the members because "a situation has been left wherein I do not want to swear you in or give you your charge until the panel is filled out."

The jurors excused this morning will report again at 10 a. m. Wednesday. In the meantime, under court order, the Boston City Council will draw up a special venire of nine extra men this afternoon.

The action this morning is another in a long series of delays which have retarded the investigation of conditions in the beach city. The first came when Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston police department had to drop his probe of the murder of Louis Gateta, last November, because of a question of the jurisdiction of Boston officers in Revere.

Meanwhile, the 50-odd witnesses summoned to testify before the grand jury were excused until Wednesday. The witnesses, who gathered this morning in front of the jury room, included Arthur E. Crowley, Chief Accountant of the State Division of Accounts, Miss Josephine Farrell, Revere City Auditor, and former secretary to Mayor James M. O'Brien, when he was Auditor, Thomas U. Kelley, City Treasurer, and J. Wallace Mahoney, City Solicitor and counsel for the Mayor.

As the jury probe progresses, it is expected that as many as 175 persons may be called to testify. Among these will be the Mayor of Revere,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

State's Contempt Case Nearly All In

As Suffolk Superior Court opened today, Asssistant Disctrict Attorney Frederick T. Doyle told reporters that he expected to conclude late today or early tomorrow the State's "jury fixing" case against former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, former Representative Robert J. Dinsmore, J. Walter Quirin and Harold Simpson. These men are on trial before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick on contempt charges in connection with the trial of Mr. Dolan, Mr. Quinn and Edward J. Supple for conspiracy to steal from the City of Boston while Mr. Dolan was its treasurer.

Daniel J. Haley was the first witness, called to the stand for cross-examination. Last week he supported previous testimony to the effect that two men answering to the names of Dolan and Dinsmore had carried on alleged conversations agreeing that between 12 and 17 jurors in the so-called Dolan case, then scheduled for April 18, had been "fixed." These conversations, he testified, had occurred in a room at the Hotel Statler.

Judge Dow Files His Resignation

Another judiciary appointment was made available to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today by the resignation of Judge Harry R. Dow from the Probate and Insolvency Court of Essex County. Judge Dow will retire on the three fourth's salary pension established by the Legislature last year for jurists of over 70 years of age who wish to relinquish their posts.

Judge Dow was appointed in July, 1908, by former Governor Curtis Guild and receives $7800 a year. His retirement pay will be $5850.

"I now wish to retire and for that purpose I beg leave to tender my resignation to become effective on the first day of June, next," Judge Dow wrote to the Governor.

Jobs Salesman Held for Trial

After pleading not guilty to a Federal indictment charging him with obtaining $12,000 from five persons he promised jobs in the Government service, Paul J. Moore, Jr., who said he was from Newark, N. J., was held in bail of $2,500 for trial in Federal Court today.

Moore, who was named in a Federal Grand Jury indictment returned in December, 1936, was brought here from Chicago Saturday by deputy marshals, at the expiration of a year's jail term there. The indictment gave his address as Maplewood, N. J.

According to the indictment, Moore promised the five persons jobs in the Immigration service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice if they would give him money.

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney as yet has set no date for trial.

Calcium Chloride Shows Its Effects

By a Staff Photographer
Scaling on Worcester Turnpike Near Hammond Street, Brookline

© Harris & Ewing
Thomas H. MacDonald
Chief of United States Bureau of Public Roads

Bride's Pearls Last Of Mrs. Roosevelt's

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 23

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt disclosed today she has given away her last string of pearls.

They were sent to Miss Anne Clark of Boston, financée of her youngest son, John. Mrs. Roosevelt has given similar strands to each of her daughters-in-law. They had been fashioned from a pearl dog collar given to her as a wedding present by her own mother-in-law.

The first lady said that she and the President also had given flat silver to John and Anne as their wedding gift. The wedding will be June 18, at Nahant, Mass.

Lobsters Heavy Item in Imports At Boston Port

Port of Boston Business

Lobsters are "in season" if the heavy influx from Nova Scotia can be taken as a criterion. Thousands of pounds of lobsters are being brought into port by regular steamers operating between Boston and Yarmouth, as well as by small lobster smacks.

Although the tariff allows lobsters to enter the country free of duty, they add substantially to the port's business, helping to bring the value of imports for consumption last week up to $1,493,384 according to figures released today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Mr. Average Man is taking advantage of this heavy influx of lobsters to enjoy the sea food at the lowest prices of the year. Retail stores are asking around 32 cents a pound for live lobsters. Out of the season, crustaceans usually are restricted to epicureans and those to whom money is no object.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May 21, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$1,493,384	$3,989,992
Imports for warehouse.	223,233	1,376,028
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	243,892	748,136
Duties collected	169,194	726,836
Wool imports (lbs.)	298,502	2,983,455
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 21	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	19,755,227	143,142,433
Duties collected	$18,273,833	$41,935,885

Waterbury Case Takes 19th Man To Courthouse

WATERBURY, Conn., May 23 (AP)—Charles E. Williamson, Fairfield County Republican leader, surrendered at the courthouse here today and posted $10,000 bonds pending trial on charges of conspiring with 26 others to defraud the city of over a million dollars.

The group against whom bench warrants were issued after a special grand jury investigated municipal affairs included Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes.

Mr. Williamson appeared at ease during the proceedings and waived reading of the long bench warrant which charged him, and the others, with conspiracy in an alleged million dollar fraud involving municipal funds.

He was the nineteenth to surrender and post bonds. Eight others as yet unreported at the Court Clerk's Office must be in court with those who have at 10 a. m. (daylight time) tomorrow or, authorities said, they will be considered as fugitives.

At the same time, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross received the resignation of John D. Thoms, Statute Revision Commissioner, one of three he asked last week from appointive officers in connection with the jury's report on lobbying activities in the State Legislature.

The others were Athletic Commissioner Joseph H. Lawlor and Matthew A. Daly, New Haven County Commissioner.

Postmistresses Praised

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley reported yesterday that women appointees had made excellent postmasters. Since President Roosevelt took office, he added in a public statement, the Administration had appointed 30,469 postmasters, of whom 8,229 were women.

Loans From RFC 78 P. C. Repaid In New England

Sturdy old New England has proved a fertile field for Government loans to private enterprise under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Latest reports from John J. Hagerty, Regional RFC Manager, disclosed today that of the total amount loaned to New England in the past six years more than 78 per cent has been repaid.

Just what the total amount loaned is Mr. Hagerty was reluctant to reveal on the ground that it might be subject for comparison with other regions. He did say, however, that out of the $9,400,000,000 authorized by the RFC in loans and investments to the Country at large, New England had received its fair share.

In the repayment of loans, Mr. Hagerty continued, it has not only been the big fellows—the banks, insurance companies, mortgage loan companies, and railroads—which have been conscientious.

"Take the flood sufferers, for instance," he said. "Following the March, 1936, disaster, the RFC loaned out $200,000 and took what collateral it could get. Of that amount New Englanders are in default less than two and one-half per cent, and are still making every effort to repay the full amount."

Liberalizing Credit

In the meantime, Mr. Hagerty said, the RFC is attempting to speed the return of good business by calling for closer co-operation between banks and their customers, and a more liberal lending policy on the part of bankers by sharing a loan with the RFC if they feel they cannot assume the whole burden themselves.

These aids, prescribed by Jesse

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Road Scaling Tests Made By U. S. Experts

Federal Bureau Investigates Conditions on the Worcester Turnpike

Chloride Effects

Findings Expected to Result in Solution of the Disturbing Problem

As a result of serious scaling conditions encountered by automobile commuters into Boston along the Worcester Turnpike, the United States Bureau of Public Roads has launched an investigation of the effects of ice-removing salts upon modern concrete roads throughout the country, it was reported today by Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau.

Only in the last few years has calcium chloride been employed to remove heavy snow and ice quickly from the surfaces of concrete roads and recently it has come to the attention of Federal highway experts that the powerful chemical action, when the chloride is used to excess, eats away the surface of roads costing $200,000 a mile.

That was the average cost of the Worcester Turnpike on the 10-mile stretch from Boston to Wellesley Hills, and the excessive use of calcium chloride during the severe winter of 1935 (just one year after the road was finished) is held responsible by Mr. MacDonald for the cobblestone effect developing along certain portions of this through-way express road.

Growing Concern

For three years motorists have watched with growing concern the rapid disintegration of a road that was built to give taxpayers good service for at least 20 years with a minimum of upkeep. In other parts of the country concrete roads generally last that long with little attention. But when the coarse undersurface of the cement began to make the automobile tires rumble after the Pike had been in service only two years, motorists wondered who had blundered.

The State of Massachusetts wondered also and launched a $20,000 investigation to find out the trouble. Although the report on this investigation has never been officially released in full for public consumption, the Department of Public Works summed it up in a few tart statements emphasizing that an overdose of calcium chloride had cracked the road.

Today, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads confirmed the State Department's allocation of blame following a Federal investigation which is to have far-reaching effects upon the future construction of the nation's highways.

"The Bureau is thoroughly alive," said Mr. MacDonald, "to the dangers of using calcium chloride for ice and snow removal on new concrete in particular. Realizing that ice must be controlled for purposes of safety and that the use of salts is justified from this standpoint, we have been investigating methods of increasing resistance of concrete surfaces to deterioration caused by the chemical action set up by snow-removing salts.

Promising Test

"One procedure that gives much promise consists of blending Portland cement and natural cement in place of straight Portland cement as commonly employed. It is our understanding here in Washington that the Massachusetts Department of Public Works is now experimenting with a blend of this type."

In arriving at a judgment on the Worcester Turnpike scaling, the Bureau took into consideration the fact that surface failings were almost exclusively confined to pavements between Wellesley Hills and Brookline Village. Very little scaling was found on the 28 miles of pavement to the west of Wellesley Hills.

Experience in other states has indicated to the Bureau that the action of calcium chloride is particularly severe on new concrete. And since the heavy snowfall of 1935 occurred immediately following the construction of the Pike between Wellesley Hills and Brookline, the scaling along this end was more easily traced to snow-removing salts.

On the other hand, the Worcester to Wellesley stretch of Pike, completed considerably prior to 1935 was more resistant to calcium chloride, Mr. Macdonald figured. Resistance of old concrete, he added, is due partially to oil drippings from automobiles sealing up the crevices and partially to increased density of road materials due to continued hydration of the cement.

The complete report on the Bureau's investigation with recommendations for preventing future scaling as the result of snow removal chemicals will be released officially within a few weeks, Mr. MacDonald predicted.

Barrows Gives Friendly Hand To Townsend Group in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 23—Following the lead of other Maine candidates for political offices, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) this week wooed the support of Maine's fast growing Townsend movement to the extent of assuring Townsend supporters that if the State Legislature votes a memorial to Congress asking for action on the Townsend bill he will not oppose it.

The Governor, who is opposed in the June primary by State Senator Roy L. Fernald, made his first appearance before a Townsend audience.

The Governor presented a statistical survey of the old-age pension program to show that the present administration in four months is paying more pensions than the administration of his predecessor, former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D), the gubernatorial nominee of his party for a third term. A total of 8,177 are receiving pensions, according to recent May figures and the maximum of the Brann administration was 4,175, he charged. Current pensions which average $30 a month are larger, too, he said. Maine will stick to a pay-as-you-go policy but will increase the pension program "as rapidly as is humanly possible," he said.

Meanwhile, Senator Fernald, waging a hard campaign to defeat Governor Barrows, announced he had at last found the proper words for the action of the G. O. P. State convention which gave Governor Barrows its endorsement even in the face of a primary fight. "In the words of John Hamilton it was 'a brazen perversion of the democratic processes!'"

♪ ♪ ♪

Woolen Mills Cut Wages

Wages were cut 12 to 15 per cent in three Maine woolen mills, this week, according to statements by officials of the Deering-Milliken Co. which operates plants at Lewiston, Madison and Lisbon Center. All told, about 1,000 employees are affected. Only official protest against the cuts was lodged by the Textile Workers Union at Madison where union officials prepared to take the case to mill officials both in the State and out.

If the industrial center of Auburn and Lewiston is a criterion, municipal relief costs are rising alarmingly. In Auburn they have nearly doubled over last year. The condition is disappointing in view of a general downward trend of State relief costs. The Unemployment Compensation

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

This Little Pig Went for Stroll And Wrote Bay State History

By Janet Treat

It isn't every day that a pig can make history.

Yet that is exactly what happened in Boston as far back as 1644 . . . according to Joseph J. Leonard, former Police Commissioner and now Chief Counsel of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission; who has done more than a bit of historical research on the subject.

It seems that in 1636, a young porker, while shuffling down Washington Street, had taken a slight detour to the right, which brought him into a lane which is now known as State Street. There, at One State Street, he proceeded to park himself while he found his bearings; not realizing that he was trespassing on the property of Capt. Robert Keayne, first Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, who was at the time one of the selected 10 who governed the affairs of the Town of Boston.

Trespasser Jailed

Realizing his official duty, Captain Keayne made short work of the trespassing pig's housing problem, and had him placed in the company of his own pig in his own pig sty, while a town crier roamed through the town crying out the suggestion that the animal's rightful owner come forth and claim same; insinuating "the sooner the better."

But it was not until the following year that Goodwife Sherman, came forward with the announcement the offending pig had been hers. Now Captain Keayne already had partaken of one of the pigs, but he exhibited the other to Mistress Sherman. But she declared this was not her sow. Whereupon she picked up her skirts and flounced off. But not for good.

Her next appearance was made when he decided to "have the law" on Captain Keayne, and she complained to the Civil Court. The jury, however, favored the Captain's story, and even awarded him three pounds for costs. Pleased with the results, but not at all pleased with reports which were spread around town by Goodwife Sherman and George Storey, a young merchant who had aided her in her suit, Captain Keayne immediately sued them both! He was awarded 20 pounds for his trouble!

Several years later, in 1642, the case again came before the public's eye. According to George Storey, who now was acting in the name of Richard Sherman, one of the Captain's witnesses had committed perjury in the previous trials, and he (Sherman) claimed he had an affidavit to that effect in his possession.

"At this time," relates Mr. Leonard, "the General Court, which governed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Club to Mark 300 Years of Printing

The 300th anniversary of printing in this country will be celebrated by the Advertising Club of Boston at its weekly luncheon meeting tomorrow at the Hotel Statler. Authorities in the printing field will speak at the luncheon.

In 1638 Stephen Daye and his two sons brought a press from England and set it up in Cambridge, Mass. Sidney A. Kimber of the University Press has built a half-size reproduction of the Stephen Daye Press and will operate it at the luncheon meeting.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Ayer, in Town Hall, Groton, 8 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Harvard Night
Ernst Hoffmann, '18, Guest Conductor
"Cruiser Harvard," March ..... Strube
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Three German Dances ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 5, "From the New World," Allegro con fuoco ..... Dvorak
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24, Guest Conductor
Music for Freemasons ..... Mozart
Soloist: Joseph E. Lautner, '21
Tarantella ..... Randall Thompson, '20
Canon: "O Du Eselhafter Martin" ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 2, Finale ..... Randall Thompson, '20
Choruses from the Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Soloist: D. P. MacAllester, '38
The Harvard Glee Club
Leroy Anderson, '29, Guest Conductor
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Vienna Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Harvard Fantasy—Leroy Anderson '29
Fair Harvard
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11.55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m. 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "The River." Continuous from 8.30 a. m. to 11 30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
"Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Coleman. Also Pare Lorentz's "The River." Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall in "Mad About Music." 3:10, 6:05, 9:05. Also "Rawhide," with Smith Bellew and Evelyn Knapp. 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra.

University—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Over the Wall," with Dick Foran. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper and Madeline Carroll. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"City Girl," with Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," featuring William Powell and Annabella. 3:44, 6:46, 9:53.

South Station Theater—
"Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Fio Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Strand—
Dick Powell and Frances Langford in "Hollywood Hotel." Also Warner Oland and Keye Luke in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo."

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lilly and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
"Mannequin," starring Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Rebecca of SunnybrookFarm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Music

Brown Hall—
Concert of music by students of the Wood Wind Classes under direction of Clement Lenom. Assisted by Eleanor Steber, soprano; Esther Asher, pianist, and José da Costa, accompanist, Harry Van Ham and Norman Sodersjerna, violins; Vincent Morricci, viola; and Leigh Elder, violoncello. N. E. Conservatory. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Final concert of the series presented by the Federal Music Project. Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, director. 162 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston City Club Auditorium—
Meeting of the Unitarian Laymen's League. Payson Smith, speaker. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct a guidance tour on Porcelain. 11 a. m.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by candidates for the Soloist's Diploma in the Conservatory course and for the Degree Bachelor of Music. Accompanied by The Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. N. E. Conservatory of Music. 2.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Camera Associates' Exhibition

In the City Club Art Gallery (Ashburton Place entrance), there is on view a 1938 exhibition of the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Photography enthusiasts will be interested in an exceptionally good collection.

In the last year or two, photographers have become realistic and have sought what is normal and natural rather than the odd and exceptional. For that reason, exhibitions of photographic prints are less spectacular. When they do possess quality, it is because of the unusual merit of the photographer and the pertinent subject of his choice.

This current exhibition shows predominantly portrait studies and landscapes. The portraits are good and clear, and they represent the qualities and characteristics which we look for in individuals. There is no softening radiance, no blur, no artiness. Outstanding portraits are contributed by Boris and John Garo. The traveler with a camera has a grand time, and we get some feeling of the thrill he experiences in prints by Herbert W. Jackson, "The Parthenon", and "Jain Temple, Calcutta". Other contributors favor nature, sunsets, and stormy views, snow scenes and turbulent surfs. The material for the camera is boundless.

Seen in the aggregate, the photographs are pleasing enough, and yet one continues to believe that there is much more to be said about the distinguishing beauty of each of these scenes that can be communicated only through manual craft.

D. A.

Hans Wiener

Who Will Make His Seventh Annual Dance Contribution to the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, May 30 and 31, With "The Incredible Flutist," a New Group Composition, With Music by Walter Piston

Boston in Gala Marine Show

One of the greatest crowds in the history of Boston's old port gathered on piers and other vantage points such as Castle Island yesterday, to witness what is called the most elaborate marine pageant ever staged in the northeast corner of the United States. It was the Boston way of observing National Maritime Day.

More than 100,000 persons are estimated to have gathered along the waterfront to watch the ceremonies, which resulted from months of work by a large committee headed by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maratime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Merchant vessel lifeboat races, first heat, were won by the crew from the Boston pilots, with the Ross Twoboat Company coming in second, Boston Towboat Company third, Boston Police, fourth, Boston Firemen fifth, and British steamer Pilcot, sixth.

In the second heat, the winner was the crew from the Norwegian freighter Nordvard. The crew from the Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. came in second and that of the C. I. O. group third.

Coastguard races resulted in victory for the crew from the cutter Cayuga. A crew from the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud—of international fishermen's race fame—won the race of fishermen's dories.

Creative Labor Is Held Way To 'Abundant Life'

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 23 (AP)—A warning was issued today by U. S. Representative Harold Knutson (R.-Minn.) that no decree of Congress "or of the Executive" could alter the principle that "abundant life" is attained through honest effort and creative labor.

Speaking at New Hampshire's Swedish tercentenary celebration yesterday, Representative Knutson urged adherence to lessons of Swedish heritage instead of accepting a "new philosophy," which, he said, if followed would result in destruction, not alone of our country but of our institutions and people."

Declaring we were living in "most unusual times," he said all the experiences of the past were being disregarded.

Warning of a "trend toward dictatorships" and against "foreign entanglements," he asserted that "all progress should be orderly and have due regard for sound economic law."

Tracing the history of the Swedish people in America from the time the first immigrants sailed into Delaware Bay in 1638, he asserted "the names of Swedes or men of Swedish descent have since contributed to the glory of America."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People wear on their heads and feet.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Priscilla Ordway, Isabel Russell, G. der Garabedian and Joseph Barrett. Through June 4.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Documentary sketches of Arizona mining town and San Francisco waterfront life, by Lewis W. Rubenstein. Through June 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 3:45 Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: The Ancient Engraved Gems from Sir Arthur Evans' Collection, for a brief time only. The Horse in Prints. American Water Colors. Loan Exhibit of Etruscan Goldsmiths' Work. Open daily 9 to 5. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Symphony Hall—Marco Montedoro's water color sketches for costumes of the ballet, "The Incredible Flutist." Through May 31.

Boston Public Library—Travel posters lent through the courtesy of Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Inc. Through May 29.

Castano Galleries—Drawings and paintings by Giovanni Boldini. Through June 4.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of abstract paintings. Through June 6.

Children's Art Center—Orchid show, in water colors, by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through June 4.

Yamanka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 16th centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored engravings. Also French costume from 1500 to 1800.

Federal Art Gallery—General exhibit of Project Work. Opens June 7.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of water colors by Katharine Sturges. Also selected old Masters Prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Through June 10.

Copley Society—Pencil Paintings by John Pratt Whitman. Through May 27.

Vose Galleries—Water colors by Charles R. Knapp. Also work by Dr. Hale Powers. Through June 4.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Eliot O'Hara, May 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Annual Society of Independent Artists Show. Through May 26.

Goodspeed's—Exhibit from Audubon's Original Elephant folio.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Essex County Bird Enthusiasts Record New Ipswich Specimens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 23—A group of members and guests of the Essex County Ornithological Club took their thirty-second annual trip in the Ipswich River Valley over the week end and recorded 113 species, three of which had not been recorded on any of the previous trips on "bird-Sunday," as the event is called.

The new specimens were a Florida gallinule, an olive-sided flycatcher, and a least bittern. In addition an eagle was seen but the exact type was not determined, therefore it was not officially recorded.

Friday night was spent by part of the group at the Bruley and Kimball camp in Danvers Center. Early Saturday morning a check-up was made on the birds in the upper reaches of the Ipswich River, from Middleton to Howe Station. The main party joined the rest there and proceeded down the river. The majority of members camped out Saturday night at "The Pines" on the Proctor estate.

The early Sunday morning rain delayed the start but did not interfere with the pleasure of the trip, and the experience is expected to go down in the club history as one of the most picturesque and pleasant "bird-walks" ever taken.

The large number of warblers and marsh wrens seen was a feature. The water in the river was also very high, making "short-cuts" possible. Arriving at Willowdale about 3, the canoes used for the trip were abandoned. Busses took the party to Little Neck, Ipswich, where a check-up of the sea and shore birds was made. The party returned to Ipswich by motor boat shortly after 5 p. m.

A complete list of the birds recorded is: Common loon; great blue heron; green heron; black-crowned night heron; American bittern; least bittern; black duck; blue-winged teal; wood duck; red-breasted merganser; sharp-shined hawk; Cooper's hawk; red -shouldered hawk; broad-winged hawk; marsh hawk; sparrow hawk.

Ruffed grouse; ring-neck pheasant; Virginia rail; sora rail; purple gallinule; Florida gallinule; semi-palmated plover; killdeer; black-bellied plover; American woodcock; spotted sandpiper; solitary sandpiper; greater yellow-legs; least sandpiper; semi-palmated sandpiper; sanderling; herring gull; Bonaparte's gull; common tern.

Mourning dove; yellow-billed cuckoo; black-billed cuckoo; whip-poor-will; nighthawk; chimney swift; hummingbird; belted kingfisher; flicker; hairy woodpecker; downy woodpecker; kingbird, crested flycatcher; phoebe; least fly catcher; wood pewee; olive-sided flycatcher; tree swallow; bank swallow; rough-winged swallow; barn swallow; cliff swallow.

Blue jay; crow; chickadee; house wren; prairie marsh wren; catbird; brown thrasher; robin; wood thrush; hermit thrush; olive-backed thrush; veery; bluebird; cedar waxwing; starling; yellow-throated vireo; blue-headed vireo; red-eyed vireo; warbling vireo; black and white warbler; golden-wing warbler; Nashville warbler; parula warbler; yellow warbler; Magnolia warbler; black-throated blue warbler; myrtle warbler; black-throated green warbler; blackburnian warbler; chestnut-sided warbler; black-poll warbler; pine warbler; prairie warbler.

Oven-bird; water-thrush; northern yellow-throat; Wilson's warbler; Canada warbler; redstart; English sparrow; bobolink; meadow lark; redwing blackbird; Baltimore oriole; bronzed grackle; cowbird; scarlet tanager; rose-breasted grosbeak; indigo bunting; purple finch; goldfinch; red-eyed towhee; Savannah sparrow; vesper sparrow; chipping sparrow; field sparrow; swamp sparrow; and song sparrow.

Those who made the trip included Ralph Lawson, President; S. Gilbert Emilio, Recorder; Elmer Foye, Treasurer; T. L. Southack, Jr., Secretary of the Club; George M. Teel, Ruel Giles, Roger S. Bruley, and Henry Otis, of Danvers; Mark E. Kelley and son of Peabody; Ernest S. Dodge and Philip L. Emilio of Salem; Ernest R. Dickson, Edgar M. Batchelder, and Charles E. Moulton, of Lynn; John M. Raymond and son, John, Jr., and Maxwell Foster of Hamilton; Richard C. Curtis of Manchester; Herbert Kelley and Francis E. Smith, Jr., of Winchester; Stuart C. Rand of Belmont; George Proctor of Boston; D. C. Alexander of Lowell; Alfred Bellinger of New Haven; and Dr. Stephen W. Maddock of Boxford.

Cotton Plush Loom Of American Make Undergoing Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23—A new loom for the production of cotton plush, the type of material that is used extensively in the manufacture of cloth for automobile upholstery, has been perfected by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works here, one of the largest loom manufacturing concerns in the world. The loom is now undergoing a two months' test and is expected to be ready for marketing soon.

According to officials of the company, looms for the manufacture of this type of textiles have been largely imported from Germany, as there were no American made looms that could meet the standards established by the imported machines.

It is anticipated that the tests on the Crompton & Knowles product will not only meet all of the standards of the foreign product, but will excel the latter in many respects.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Communist Party Adopts Tentative Platform for 1938

The Communist Party of Massachusetts adopted a tentative 1938 platform at its nomination convention in Boston yesterday which included such demands as:

Immediate development of the Federal flood control program; passage by Congress of the wages-hours bill; support of the right of married women to employment; repeal of the Massachusetts teachers' oath law; opposition to biennial sessions of the state legislature, ratification by Massachusetts of the child labor amendment and opposition to a sales tax.

The party was urged by Phil Frankfeld, its secretary, to oppose Gov. Charles F. Hurley for re-election and to support New Deal candidates in November.

The convention nominated Otis Archer Hood, of Worcester, as its gubernatorial candidate for election this year. Mr. Hood was the standard bearer of the party for this office in 1936 and for a time sought the mayorality of Boston last year.

Others nominated were: Manuel Blank, Cambridge, for lieutenant governor; Hugo Digregory, Springfield, for secretary of state; Joseph C. Figuerido, New Bedford, for attorney general; and Michael Toysuzian, Chelsia, for auditor.

Short-Wave Programs

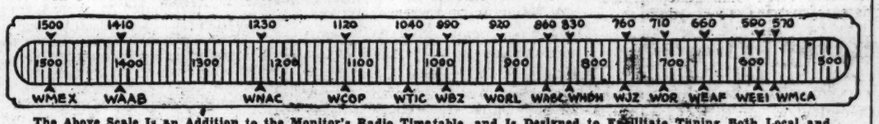
For Tuesday, May 24

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"An Escapade," play. TPA2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Contemporary German Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Harvard University Series: Outdoor concert by Glee Club. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Tokyo—7 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
London—7:35 p. m.—"A New Zealand Panorama." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Fragne—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Of Interest Today." talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"The Latest About Building Model Aeroplanes." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—11:20 p. m.—"My Best News Story"; Royal Command concert. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.76meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Noh Woodcuts to Harvard

A collection of about 200 valuable woodcuts illustrating "Noh" drama, the primitive and aristocratic form of the Japanese drama dating from the fourteenth century, has been presented to Harvard's Widener Library by an anonymous alumnus, the University has announced. Strikingly printed in silver, gold, bronze, and brilliant color, these woodcuts are the work of Sakamagi Kogio, who completed them about 1900.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



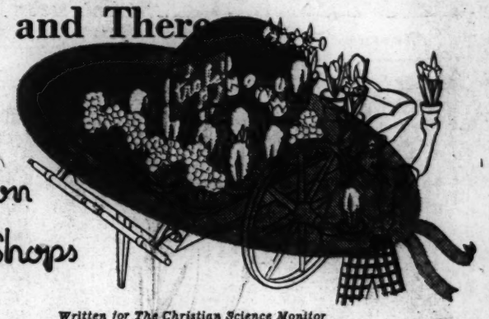
The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers; quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Donato's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Harvard program	Talk, Lieutenant Governor Kelly	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; orchestra; comedy	Popular music	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Shandor's Gypsies
7:45			"Let's Celebrate"		Pianoleers
8:00	Lou Holtz; Ted Husing; music	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen; Jan Garber's Orchestra	Reggie Childs's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15				Reggie Childs's Orch.	Commentator
8:30	Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	Charioteers; quartet	Vocalist; piano
8:45				Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Commentator
9:00	Theater: "The Letter"; with Merle Oberon and players	"Now and Then"; orchestra; vocalists	"Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:15			"Music for Moderns"	Johnson Family	Evening Concert
9:30		Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers"; talk; music	"Key to Liberty," dramatic sketch	Amateur Hour
9:45		Paul Martin's Music			Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir		"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30	Comment; music	Forum: talk, Attorney General Cummings	"For Men Only"; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Pageant of Melody; Henry Weber's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	"Song Shop"				"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Pageant of Melody	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:15	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Gasparre's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45		Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm News
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty
9:30	"The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Home Forum	"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Fashions in Rhythm	"Sweet Music"
10:15	Vocalist	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Dusty Rider
10:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Hill-Billy music	"Get Thin to Music"	Jam Session
10:45	Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator
11:00	Commentator	News; features; Noonday Revue; music	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
11:15	"The Goldbergs"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio review
11:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
11:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
12:00	Betty and Bob	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
12:15	Hymn recital		"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox"
12:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory	Harmony team
12:45	Valiant Lady; sk	Armchair Quartet	Don Van Wart, pianist	Music for the School	Vocalists
1:00	"Ma Perkins"	Song recital; Annette King, contralto	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	"Chorus Parade"
1:15	"The O'Neills"		"Musical Roundup"	Sports commentator	Organ recital
1:30	WEEI News	NBC Music Guild	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater "Pioneer of Science"
1:45	U. S. Marine Band	NBC Music Guild	"School for Wives"	Sports reports	
2:00	"Tin Pan Alley"	Rakov's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati baseball game	Vocalists
2:15	Dance music	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
2:30	Organ; piano	Royal Command Empire Day Concert	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Organ Concert
2:45	Organ; piano		"The Guiding Light"		"Rhythm and Stuff"
3:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati baseball game	Sport reports
3:15	Westminster Choir.	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch		"Song Styles"
3:30	Festival	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati baseball game	"Romance Time"
3:45	"Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"		Sport reports
4:00	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30	Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
5:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
5:15	Concert Orchestra	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
5:30	Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
5:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
6:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
6:15	Music; drama	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Five Star Final"
6:30	Helen Mencken in "Second Husband"	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
6:45		Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Garden Club	"Novelty Choir"	Detective Drama
7:00	Edw. G. Robinson; Claire Trevor; sk	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
7:15	Al Jolson; Martha Raye; orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:30		"Information Please"; questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Vocalist; orchestra
7:45			Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	"Pet Peeves"
8:00	Al Pearce's Gang; comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
8:15		Horace Heidt's Orchestra		"Johnson Family"; sk	Variety Hour
8:30	Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Company	"Magic in the Air"	Variety Hour
8:45		NBC Jamboree		"Magic in the Air"	Variety Hour
9:00	"Time to Shine"; Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; orchestra; guests	Billy Losses's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch
9:15		NBC Jamboree		Commentator	Jimmy McHale's Orch
9:30	Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dance Orchestra	Vic Donato's Orchestra
9:45	Studio speaker	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Dance Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
10:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
10:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
10:30	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Losses's Orch.	Hillybilly Musical Show	Victor Nelson's Orch.
10:45	Kay Kyser's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Losses's Orch.	Liars' Fraternity	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although we still insist that we're our own best customer, our household is still minus enough of those "boudoir caps" for ice box dishes, we've just found out. For it takes but one uncovered dish of good strong something or other to flavor up the entire ice box! Anyhow, this discovery reminded us that Filene's had a big display of Pliofilm articles all last week on their street floor . . . and it seems that their number is increasing. And no wonder; it does lend itself to just such things as shower curtains, kitchen caps (six for 50 cents), zipper garment bags ($2.95), shoe bags (50 cents), Stoa-way blanket bags (75 cents), men's wardrobe bags ($1), shower caps that are long enough and big enough to hold your hair without flattening all the curl down, and so on. Pliofilm, if you aren't already acquainted with it, is a waterproof material. Absolutely no odor to it, it's sheer, and extremely light, and it won't stick together or crack. The shower curtains may be had in either plain style, or dolled up with fish and water lilies. These sell for $1 and $1.95.

Dress Materials For About Everything

All those social doings that spring and summer just naturally bring on with them mean new clothes. Which in turn means new patterns, new sewing machines, and new material to a lot of women. For, though there are oodles of ready-made clothes sold, there are also loads of women who always make their own. More power to them, we say. They can get exactly what they want, and they don't have to hunt around for a dress that has a size 14 shoulder but a 12 hipline . . . they can fix it that way in the beginning! Anyhow, if you want to see material and more material, just run into Thresher's. They carry materials for just about everything you can think of . . . even silks for jockey pants! Particularly timely is their selection of dress laces, which may give the formal look, but will wash beautifully.

Another Version Of Popular Dirndl

Trust Fredley's (350 Boylston Street) to find a slightly different version of the popular dirndl! For $19.90, too. In a lush Algerian blue. Lots of fullness in the skirt, of course, and almost an equal amount in the bodice. Short sleeves. The highlight of the whole affair, though, is its great big wide girdle. In nothing less than brick red . . . which is an excellent foil for this particular shade of blue. Frankly we don't know the name of the material . . . but it's a soft, giv-y material that takes all the fullness beautifully! And we repeat . . . but $19.90.

New Hair-Setting Lotion in Market

You who initiated yourself to the perfume world back in your boarding school days with Coty's L'Origon will perhaps be interested to know that Coty has just come out with a new hair-setting lotion, which is all perfumed up with just this fragrance. And thirteen other odeurs, too. It isn't sticky, won't flake, and we hear it's quick drying . . . which is something to think about, for we have yet to see a woman who enjoyed sitting under a dryer for any length of time. Perhaps your hairdresser is using it by now.

White Pique Helps That Spring Coat

Many people don't like the utterly unrelieved line that a spring coat . . . minus the colorful deep fur collars they've been framing their face with all winter, gives them. So a bit of white pique might be the answer to all that. As seen on a twill coat at Jordan Marsh's for something like $22.50. One of those well fitted, button-up-the-front models . . . with a bit of fresh starched pique acting as a collar. It takes away from the harsh line one solid color sometimes gives. In either black or navy blue. On the second floor.

Navy and White Street Frock

Come to think of it: That navy and white street frock at The Opportunity Shoppe (opposite Child's Old France, on Huntington Avenue) is a good buy. In that soft pussy-willow silk, with a cool low neck, short sleeves, and some interesting draped effects. You could make a lot of it with a big summer hat and blue suede toeless sandals. Around $15. The next time you're grooming for a major evening, suppose you try a lavish application of Houbigant's new Eau Florale Concentree. No danger of being over perfumed with it . . . it insists on being quite subtle all evening long. Inexpensive, too. And if it isn't already there, such shops as Hovey's, Jordan's, Filene's, and so forth will have it right soon!

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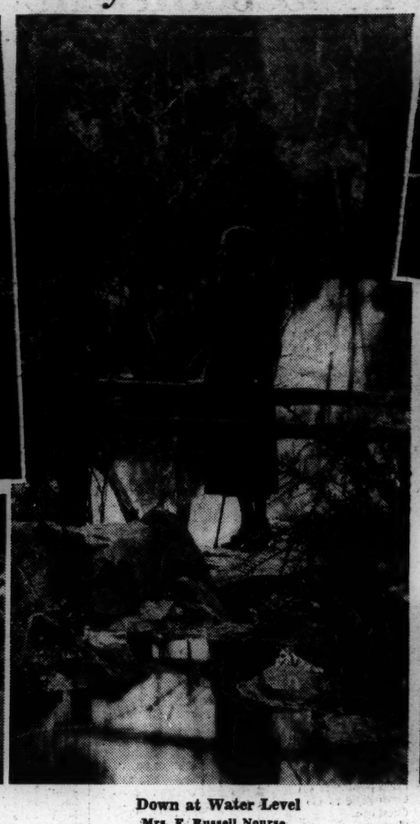
Looking in Mirror of Pool

Dosia Sherwood, Granddaughter of Mrs. L. Tucker Burr, of Boston and Milton

When Flowering Shrubs Are at Their Best

Upper—Mrs. Arthur Williston of Dedham, Member of Noanett Garden Club. Lower—Miss Elizabeth Weld



Down at Water Level

Mrs. F. Russell Nourse

Not Forgetting the Dog

Upper—Miss Natalie Hemenway, Daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Hemenway on the Garden Wall With Her Scottie, Jock. Lower—Miss Polly Morrill, Younger Daughter of Mrs. Joseph Morrill, of Glenridge Street, Dedham, Restrains a Moment Her Pet's Inclination for a Run

Back From Illusions of War Come Straggling U. S. Veterans

Log of the Port of Boston

The boys are coming home!

But not as they came home in 1919, with bands playing, flags flying, and feted as conquering heroes.

These boys—veterans of the Civil War in Spain—are coming home in straggling lots, as stowaways, workaways, or anyway they can get back to the land of the free.

For these boys are "volunteers" who answered the call of adventure and sailed out of Boston, New York, and other ports for France, to work their way into Spain and join the ranks of the Loyalists. Looming on the bright horizon of opportunity was the offer of high pay, bonuses, commissions in the Army.

But things didn't go so well with the Loyalists. Their Lincoln-Washington battalion was broken at Gandesa April 1, in the drive of the Insurgents to the Mediterranean Sea. Many of the volunteers broke away and made for French territory, large numbers gathering at various seaports without funds or passports.

Appealed for Aid

One such former soldier was Freeman Mani, half Indian, born on the Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and well edueated. He and about a dozen others gathered at Marseilles, appealing to the Communist Party for aid but being turned down as "deserters." Then they applied to the American consul. But the wheels of Government were discovered to be turning slowly.

The consul cabled Washington for confirmation of the issuance of passports to each individual. Duplicates were to be forwarded to the consul, so the picture on each passport might aid in positive identification. All of which takes time that goes more slowly when one in hungry.

The consul contributed frequently from his own funds that the soldier-refugees might eat and the vice-consul took one of them into his home to work for his keep. Four of the group, tired of the delay at Marseilles, finally saw the American flag over a ship that moved into the harbor. It was the Exochorda of the American Export Lines, and Boston bound. They decided to stow away.

Captain Warned

Capt. Wenzel Habel, however, had been warned that stowaways awaited all ships at Marseilles and, as stowaways are difficult passengers, because of rigid laws about citizenship and similar details, about which the stowaways are usually a bit lax, he caused strict search to be made of his vessel before sailing. Three stowaways were found and put ashore.

But the fourth—Freeman Mani—was more clever at hiding than the others. He escaped detection, until the ship was well at sea. Then he was found, put to work but at least had plenty to eat. Captain Habel turned him over to immigration officials upon arriving at Boston. He was given a hearing before a board of special inquiry and established his claim of citizenship. Released from custody, Freeman started for New York, the port for which the Exochorda sailed.

According to Freeman's story, scores of Americans are stranded in France, hiking to the seaports where they hope to get opportunity to sail back home. Their passports were taken from them when they enlisted, and few had any money, according to Freeman's story. Sixteen were reported stranded at Havre and more are on the way to that port.

'Free State' Change

Echoes of the changes in Ireland have resounded along Boston's waterfront. Uncle Sam issued a mandate to customs officers, doing away with the term "Irish Free State" and substituting therefor "Ireland." In future, merchandise imported into the United States must be marked Ireland in place of the former designation.

Importance of the trade between this country and "Ireland," may be seen by a glance at the records. Imports into the United States from the Irish Free State amounted to $965,507 in 1936, increasing to $1,864,122 in 1937. Exports of the United States to the Irish Free State jumped from $7,430,869 in 1936 to $12,662,970 in 1937.

Cape Cod Bridges

New highway bridges over the Canal have been provided but the cost of maintenance already is becoming a factor. Bids for resurfacing roadways of the Sagamore and Bourne Highway Bridges, with 16,770 square yards of bituminous concrete-wearing surface, brought offers from two companies to do the job. The Warren Brothers Road Company of Cambridge, Mass., asked $12,242.10, and the Bradford Weston, Inc., of Hingham, Mass., $18,447. Estimate of Federal engineers as to the cost was $12,912.90. Awards are to be made shortly.

British Ships Lead

Britain ruled the waves—and predominated in the commerce of the Port of Boston during April—it is disclosed in a tabulation prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, by his statistical staff. Vessels engaged in foreign trade and entering the Port in April totaled 133 of 484,908 net tons. Of this number, British Flag vessels led all the rest with 51 ships of 207,759 net tons, with American boats second, with 43 boats of 141,657 net tons. Next largest number of ships under any one flag were Norwegian with seven. Italy and Japan had five vessels each; Denmark and the Netherlands four each; Germany and Panama three each; Greece, Honduras, Russia and Sweden two each.

Leon Stone

Loans From RFC 78 P. C. Repaid In New England

(Continued from Page 9)

H. Jones, National RFC Chairman, are the chief development in the agency's program since it was authorized by President Roosevelt to begin lending again last Feb. 18. Since that date and up to early this month, the RFC had approved more than $20,400,000 in loans to business and industry, and in addition has received 2,600-odd applications, aggregating some $55,000,000.

The number of loans and applications concerning New England was not available at the local RFC headquarters at 40 Broad Street, but according to Mr. Hagerty, all applications for loans are being granted providing:

1. Normal credit is not available;
2. The borrower is able to give security that the RFC directors consider will reasonably assure repayment of the loan;
3. The purpose of the loan is to maintain or increase employment.

The RFC, Mr. Hagerty went on, gives credence to the popular belief that the present recession is in part due to a lack of credit. To meet whatever credit demand there is, the agency is asking the banks to cooperate by interviewing all prospective borrowers and at least to take their applications. If unable to make the loan, the banks are asked to send the application along to the RFC. Somewhere along the line, RFC directors believe, the borrower's problem may be solved.

Possibly, if the bank cannot make the full loan, Mr. Hagerty said, it could share the amount with the RFC. Under the co-operative plan, the RFC gives the bank a take-out for portions of loans ranging from 50 per cent to 90 per cent, for which take-out the RFC accepts a part of the interest paid by the borrower.

Probe Goes Over Until Wednesday

(Continued from Page 9)

Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe, other members of the Police Department and a number of City officials.

Of the 23 jurors summoned for this morning, one is now in Florida, one is not a voter of this state, one has passed on, and one was not found by officers serving subpoenas. Out of the 19 left, two were florists excused until after the Memorial Day rush and who will report one week from tomorrow and five were excused permanently. The nine to be chosen by the City Council today will complete the panel.

Attorney General Dever, with the help of Assistant General John F. Derham, Maurice M. Goldman, and Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, Garrett H. Byrne, began his investigation Dec. 3. He seeks indictments of a number of persons. A report made by Capt. John F. Stokes, Chief of Detectives of the State Police, linked 23 persons in a general conspiracy with conditions in Revere.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

Commission has been blamed for part of the increase because of alleged undue delays between the time applicants for compensation file their claims and actually receive their checks. It is claimed the period may be from three to eleven weeks during which time the unemployed applicant looks to the municipality for support.

Auburn officials further have complained that all persons eligible for unemployment compensation are compelled to quit WPA jobs at $48 a month to accept much smaller unemployment stipends thus forcing the city in many cases to make up the difference between the WPA wage and unemployment checks of $4 to $8 a week.

Without replying directly to criticisms, the U. C. C. this week issued a statement declaring that employees have contributed 22,100 hours of overtime work from Jan. 1 to May 1 in an effort to keep up with the rush of applicants. There is an average of 425 persons employed by the commission in administrative work.

Labor Board Report

National Labor Relations Board hearings of last February were recalled, this week, when a report of a trial examiner in eight complaints against as many shoe factories was filed. Complaints of the United Shoe Workers of America of C. I. O. that the factories violated the Wagner Act by refusal to bargain with their employees were upheld in each instance.

In his report Trial Examiner Henry W. Schmidt declared the compay owners "personally and vicariously" avoided and evaded attempts of the union to bargain, thereby "stifling the union's attempts to continue to act on behalf of the employees.

Most of the respondent firms now have contracts with a local shoe union and counsel for the manufacturers had not decided on their course of action which doubtless will be an appeal.

Women Invite Public To Inspect Gardens

Sixteen gardens, many of which have never been open to the public, are included in an "Open Gardens Day" tour in Canton, Ponkapog, Milton and Dedham, set for Wednesday, May 25, under the auspices of the Noanett Garden Club, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Six of the gardens are in Canton and Ponkapog, five in Milton and five in Dedham. In the Canton-Ponkapog section, the house and garden of Mrs. Henry Lyman, treasurer of the Noanett Garden Club. Mrs. George R. Agassiz's garden, across the way on Elm Street, is a simple grass walk bordered with spring bulbs and flowering shrubs. Miss Katherine Homans has a small house on Washington Street with a border in front of shrubs and perennials.

grounds, on Green Street, off Blue Hill Avenue, Canton, a view of the western horizon shows under tall pine trees.

Augustus Hemenway will open his sunken garden, made in the foundations of an old barn. Mr. Hemenway's garden is situated on his mother's estate on Green Street, Canton. Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, Washington Street, is also opening her garden.

In Milton Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of Milton Street, has an English, formal garden, with hedges and topiary.

Mrs. C. Minot Weld, also on Milton Street, has a rustic garden with lilacs, flowering bulbs, and azaleas.

Mrs. Theodore E. Brown, of Brush Hill Road, has a large rose garden, and a swimming pool surrounded by yews, azaleas, and flowering shrubs.

Mrs. Frank S. White at 180 Williams Avenue, has a small evergreen garden with flowering shrubs and azaleas. Both Mrs. Brown's and Mrs. White's gardens were designed by the distinguished Norwegian, Richard Haugland.

Mrs. H. A. Lamb, of 480 Blue Hill Parkway, has a garden so noted for its landscape architecture that it has been commended by the authorities of the Arnold Arboretum.

Five "small gardens" will be open in Dedham.

Mrs. Theodore P. Burgess, High Street, lives in an old colonial house which has been in the family for generations, and she has designed her garden to suit it.

Miss Margaret Warren, Guild Street, calls her garden "handmade."

Miss Warren has a minute vegetable garden and an "orchard" of two pear, and two peach trees—which more than supply her wants. Her garden shows what can be done without a landscape gardener, on very little outlay, and on a self-made plan.

Mrs. F. Russell Nourse of Village Avenue has made the front of her place out of an old cow pasture. In the back, are trees and flowering shrubs. On the side, is a little circular rose garden enclosed by a cedar-pole fence.

Mrs. Arthur Williston of High Street owns a garden with charming old apple trees, that looks out on a natural field. There is a rose garden on the right, and a somewhat formal garden with perennial beds on the left. Beyond lies an area of flowering trees and a pool that leads to an annual garden on a lower level. Conifer planting and a low stone will make a pleasant transition between the formal architectural lines of the house and the natural scene of the fields and woods beyond.

Mrs. Joseph Morrill, Glenridge Street, has made her garden on flat land, formerly part of the Old County Fair Ground. She has a perennial garden and a pergola. From this beginning developed a pool with spring bulbs and a rock garden. Her garden also is home-made; and in the color scheme—blue, white, and yellow predominates.

In the event of inclement weather, the gardens will be open on Thursday, May 26.

Admission tickets, at $1 each, covering the entire tour, may be obtained at any of the gardens.

UCC Work Held Blundering

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Company had not submitted its pay roll records for the second and third quarters of 1937, and that therefore the U. C. C. work could not proceed.

"So we went to our employers. They told us they had sent all the records last Dec. 28, and gave us an affidavit to that effect.

"The company also informed us they had the records for the second quarter ready to turn in on July 30, and those for the third quarter ready on Oct. 29, but the U. C. C. did not send them the I. B. M. cards for either group until Dec. 3.

"Even then, the I. B. M. cards came only after a letter was sent the Commission, which was not answered, followed by a telegram on Nov. 29, and when they came, they were in a deplorable condition.

"The company found 2,000 mistakes made by the Boston office in transferring pay roll records for the first quarter to the I. B. M. cards. It was necessary for the manufacturer to hire two extra clerks to work 10 days to correct the errors and supply missing cards.

"Twenty per cent of the names of employees on the cards sent by the U. C. C. were either wrong or illegible. One card came marked 'no wages' earned, although the employee actually had earned $1,150.72 in the period recorded. The way the card stood, his claim to benefit would have been invalid.

Tell of Efforts

The two C. I. O. leaders told of efforts they made subsequently to obtain speedier payments for unemployed members of their union. Invited to see Laurence Harrington, secretary of the U. C. C., at one State Street, Boston, they were refused admittance by employees and "had to bribe a janitor to take us to the 13th floor, where we got out and walked up another flight to see Mr. Harrington's office."

Later they sent a letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who has figured prominently in the inquiry as a result of appointment by the U. C. C. of many of the Governor's personal friends, political supporters, and former business associates to important positions under the Commission.

In this communication, the union threatened a "march on the Statehouse," unless they got "action." The Governor immediately sent Patrick E. Menton to Springfield to see what could be done, it was testified. He "promised all delayed cases would be paid up in 10 days," but, according to the labor leaders, many of the cases still are unpaid. The witnesses acknowledged, however, that "many checks came through" after Mr. Menton's visit.

Workers Again Register

Mr. Menton "cleared things up," according to the testimony, by suggesting that about 500 of the Westinghouse employees re-register and start all over again. This was done, and about 250 of these are receiving their checks.

In reply to this recital, Samuel Weiner, assistant counsel for the U. C. C., declared that 18,118 claims had been "handled" in the Springfield area since the first of the year, that 56,329 checks have been issued and $641,367 paid out.

Of the 18,118 claims "handled," he said 12,467 have been "disposed of." The others, he added, are withdrawals or re-registration.

Mr. Brennan declared the machines installed and maintained by the International Business Machines Corporation gave both the Commission and State Treasurer difficulty last January when first used. He declared employers of the State told them they would have 50,000 unemployed, but actually there were 127,000.

He declared the Westinghouse plant sought to "use its own system whereas the U. C. C. had to follow the method directed by Washington." He called the statements of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Almedia "silly."

Prior to the start of this morning's hearing, Warren Patten, counsel for the investigators, announced he would seek to have the committee obtain authority to continue the inquiry through the summer, after the adjournment of the Legislature. He said that a preliminary report might be prepared later today, however.

N. H. Convention Split on Loans To Industry Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 23—The 12th New Hampshire Constitutional Convention heads into its third and probably final week with sentiment split as to the advisability of approving an amendment which would make possible the enactment of the state loan to industry plan suggested by Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Of the 32 proposed amendments submitted for the consideration of the Convention, nine have already been killed and none has received approval. It is known that leaders of both major parties hope that very few of the amendments will be approved as they feel that the appearance of but few amendments on the ballots next Fall will lead to better voter understanding and maybe the required favorable action by the voters, which is necessary before the amendments become law.

It is understood that two resolutions covering the methods of amending the State Constitution will be reported out of committee early this week with a majority opposed and minority seeking adoption.

The proposed amendment which would broaden the Constitution so as to permit Governor Murphy's program of State loans to businesses as a means of increasing and maintaining employment, is expected to be reported to the Convention tomorrow with a majority of the Committee on Judicial Department understood to be opposed and a minority favoring approval of the resolution.

The industrial loan and tax measures are considered to be the most important before the Convention. Favorable action is expected on at least one of the tax proposals and possibly on the industrial loan measure. Just what action will be taken on the proposal to limit the length of legislative sessions, remains to be seen.

Pig

(Continued from Page 9)

the Bay State Colony, was a single body, composed of the Governor, 10 or 12 magistrates who were elected at large, and more than 30 deputies who represented the town. Magistrates and deputies sat and voted together.

When the votes were counted for the retrial, it was found there was a tie. Then ensued our first acrimonious political campaign. An aroused people demanded that Goodwife Sherman be given a new trial, and in consequence thereof, in 1644 an order setting up a two-chambered government was enacted. There and then were formed an upper house, or House of Magistrates (which corresponds to our present Senate) and a lower house, or House of Deputies (which corresponds to our present House of Representatives). Each was to have power to originate legislation, but no law was to be effective until adopted by both."

"Thus a stray pig unintentionally caused our Great and General Court to be divided into two branches, the House and the Senate, which system has been generally followed by the legislative departments of the several states in the Union."

Abolition of Jury Trials In Civil Cases Seems Remote

Reporter-at-Law

Abolition of jury trial in most civil cases, a suggestion made at the New York constitutional convention, and likely to come up for consideration in New Hampshire, appears remote as a reform in Massachusetts, although drawing the attention and discussion of members of the bar.

Massachusetts, busy with the evident need of overhauling its own judiciary—district court reorganization and transfer of control of the Reporter of Decisions' office to the courts are two popular demands—is not now inclined to undertake the expense and time to hold a constitutional convention to revise jury procedure.

The change is under debate today, however, by the State bar, and some laymen acquainted with the problem, as material for the reform calendar of the next few years.

Rights in Equity

In a civil case, plaintiffs are entitled to actions at law to recover for damages sustained through breach of contract or for personal injuries. But to obtain a ruling or decree ordering the respondent—defendant at law—to do or not to do certain acts, the party has his rights in equity.

In comparing procedure, the two branches are found to be at practically opposite poles.

In law, civil cases are heard by both judge and jury, unless the jury is waived, a frequent occurrence today. In equity, cases are triable without a jury. In Massachusetts where the same judge sits in both law and equity, many see no reason why procedure should not be the same in both branches.

Equity, with its greater discretion, is not limited to strict interpretaions of rules of procedure and evidence, such as are applied in jury trials. There is no time lost in challenging and selecting jurors, in protracted arguments or speeches by counsel to the jury, or in awaiting the jury's verdict. Obviously, the time saved is a prominent factor in favor of application of equitable procedure in lawsuits.

Better Equipped

The judge, in equity deciding both fact and law, is better equipped than the average juror to analyze and evaluate conflicting testimony. litigants and attorneys contend. At law, the judge decides only the law; the jury decides the question of fact.

Lawyers are well aware, too, that jurors are swayed at times by facts or appeals to sympathy and social prejudice discounted by a judge sitting without a jury. The judge, giving the true weight to every jot of evidence, is more likely to give the more just decision, if it is felt.

Not all jurors are educationally fitted to decide complex problems which experts of industry and business have been compelled to relinquish to the courts for determination. In addition, jurors are hampered and often confused by technical terms of law and finance.

Costs of jury trials, about $500 a day in Suffolk County, is another reason advanced for abolition by those in favor of the measure.

In New York, the plan provides for abolition of the jury in all civil cases except where a reputation is in issue—libel, slander and divorce cases.

However, it appears that many dockets will be filled before Massachusetts will break away from ingrained tradition which regards the jury system as the greatest achievement of English law, followed to a great extent in this State.

Citizens are inclined to view the jury as a safeguard of society, as it was intended, and as a guarantee of the legal rights of the individual, a protection against the development of autocracy in the judiciary. Juries are credited, in addition, with preventing the power of absolute disposition in every case from slipping into the judge's hands, which may be tied by strings held by the forces of electing or appointing him.

The jury is also considered an agreeable relief to the single justice, often subjected to outside pressure.

Practice and not theory is what is wrong with the jury system, it is held. With a few changes, such as reduction of elimination of the list of those exempt from jury service, the jury will remain a highly desirable unit so long as Mr. Citizen finds it necessary to have his "day in court."

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†Queen Mary	May 25	Plymouth	May 30	May 24 8:00 pm	May 25 11:30 am
*Hamburg	May 25	Hamburg	June 3	May 25 1:00 pm	May 25 8:00 pm
‡Paris	May 27	Cobh	Jun 2	May 26 8:00 pm	May 27 8:00 am
†Bremen	May 27	Cherbourg	Jun 2	May 27 1:00 pm	May 27 8:00 pm
§Conte di Savoia	May 28	Gibraltar	Jun 3	May 27 9:00 pm	May 28 9:00 am
‡Am. Shipper	May 28	Liverpool	Jun 6	May 27 8:00 pm	May 28 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	June 8		June 3 4:00 pm	June 3 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	May 28		May 23 4:00 pm	May 23 8:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 3		May 29 4:00 pm	May 29 8:30 pm

‡Ireland only. †Except Ireland. *Germany only special address. §Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‖Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Great Britain and Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	350,000
Previous day	286,070
1938 volume to date	89,334,063
1937 volume to date	209,185,860

Slow Rally Lifts Leaders but Many Stocks Unchanged

NEW York, May 23—A creeping rally lifted stock market leaders small fractions today, but many issues were unable to get going on the come-back.

Selected steels, motors, coppers, utilities and specialties were favored. Slowness of dealings was a handicapping feature, transfers being at the rate of about 350,000 shares. Numerous stocks were unchanged near the final hour.

Traders could uncover little in the news to inspire buying, although the feeling of many seemed to be that perhaps the list may have been pretty well sold out and was in a position to clamber back on the upgrade with the appearance of favorable developments.

War Tension Lessens

While tension over the German-Czech crisis, apparently had lessened, brokers thought fresh fears of a European war outbreak were still a factor in restraining speculative and investment commitments.

Posting modest advances at one time were Republic Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, Public Service of N. J., Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Sears Roebuck. Woolworth, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., du Pont, Santa Fe and Air Reduction.

Lacking rising vitality were N. Y. Central, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, National Biscuit, Western Union, Anaconda and Montgomery Ward.

Predictions Congress would adjourn by the middle of next month buoyed Wall Street spirits a bit and the course of the wage-hour bill in the House and the lending-spending measure in the Senate held much attention in the financial sector.

Word that the President might sign the tax revision bill this week was helpful to a certain extent. At the same time the thought could not be banished in boardrooms that the Chief Executive would accompany his signature with a message that could have market repercussions.

Rail Bonds Weak

Further weakness in the low-priced rail group unsettled the bond market today although many industrial corporates held about even.

Nickel Plate 6s was an outstanding weak spot, losing around 8 points near the last hour. The 5½s of 1974 "A" of the same road and Northern Pacific 5s were off 4 or more while losers of major fractions included Southern Railway 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s. Local tractions were under moderate pressure.

Heavy turnover carried International Tel & Tel 4½s down more than 2 while Western Union 5s were off as much on smaller turnover.

Recently sold rails managing narrow advances included Union Pacific 3½s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Alleghany 5s, the latter ahead more than a point.

U. S. Governments were depressed, losses running up to 5-32ds of a point. The foreign dollar list was quiet. Czechoslovak 8s of 1951 were a trifle higher while most other Central European loans tipped backward.

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Utilities and industrial specialties slipped lower in a dawdling curb market today.

A wide loser near the final hour was Sherwin Williams, off nearly 2 points, and declines of major fractions to a point or more were chalked up by Scovil Mfg., McWilliams Dredging, Aluminum Co., and Raymond Concrete.

Niagara Hudson Power managed a fractional gain while a shade lower were Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power "A" and United Light & Power "A."

Moving against the trend was Gulf Oil, up around ½.

Wheat Prices Fall To Four-Year Lows

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—The price of wheat fell to the lowest point in four years today as a result of selling induced by lower quotations at Liverpool, rains in the domestic grain belt and slack export business in North American wheat.

Losses of almost two cents a bushel at times were reduced only fractionally by subsequent rallies. Reports indicating an improved political situation in Europe also had a marked effect.

Wheat closed near the day's low, ⅞-1⅝ cents below Saturday's finish, May 78-78⅛, July 75-75⅛, and corn was ⅜-⅝ down, May 57¼, July 58⅜-½. Oats lost ¼-½.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Unsettled European political developments and lower Wall Street prices over the week end caused quotations in the stock market to be marked down. Foreign bonds were exceptionally weak and copper shares declined further. Gold mining issues, which sagged sharply at the opening, rallied later in the day, and trans-Atlantic securities finished slightly lower. The gilt-edged group was weak throughout the day and final quotations were off a quarter of a point or more.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak with trading very quiet. Rentes declined 65 to 210 centimes and a majority of the active favorites were sharply down. Suez Canal lost 355 francs and Royal Dutch 40. Banking shares rallied from the day's low prices while industrials were heavy.

Liverpool: Cotton futures rallied from the low level of the day, on trade and local buying and closed 1 to 2 points net lower. The market was heavy earlier on the unfavorable European political situation.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	41	41	41	M'y 21
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	—1⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	46¼	45⅝	46	+ ⅝
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	M'y 20
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf 830ww	1	8	8	8	M'y 20
17¼	5	Alleghany pf 940ww	5	7½	7	7½	M'y 21
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9	9	9	M'y 20
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 19
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	146	145	146	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	10	10	10	
9⅝	4½	Allied Strs	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (8)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	17	42¼	41¼	42	+ ⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13	13	13	— ⅝
3⅝	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amarada Corp (2)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+1¼
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (1¼e)	2	55	55	55	M'y 21
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	7	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	1	31	31	31	— ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	86	85¼	85¼	—1¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	—1
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 20
17⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	—1½
8⅛	4⅛	Am Colortype	7	6	6	6	— ¼
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	M'y 21
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 21
6½	4	Am European	2	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
35¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 21
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	— ½
2⅜	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 19
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16½	16	16	M'y 20
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	16	15¾	15¾	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	51⅞	51	51	M'y 21
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	3	13	13	13	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38¾	22	Am Metal (¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
105¾	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 20
103⅞	94½	Am Pow & Lt	8	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1¼k)	3	33	33	33	— ½
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.933¼k)	8	29	28½	29	
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	19	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	3	70⅛	70	70	—1
20⅜	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 19
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	12	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	M'y 21
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y 21
34¾	18⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 18
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	3	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
19¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	129¾	129	129¾	+ ½
72⅜	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	M'y 21
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	70¾	70	70¼	M'y 20
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	137¼	137¼	137¼	—3
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	14	9½	8⅞	9⅛	
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	M'y 20
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 21
35¾	23¾	Am Wool pf	2	29⅝	29½	29½	M'y 21
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	51	25⅝	24¾	25½	+ ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'y 20
19	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	14	14	14	—2
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11	11	11	M'y 21
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1¾
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	4½	4½	4½	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	M'y 20
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ¾
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	7	7	7	M'y 20
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 21
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	53	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(3¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
43	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	16	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	43	43	43	
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	4	16½	16¼	16½	— ¾
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	20¾	20½	20¼	+ ¼
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 20
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	8	6½	6½	6½	M'y 21
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 21
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	40	40	40	
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 21
3½	2	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	10	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	10	5½	5⅜	5½	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	M'y 21
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	2	15½	15½	15½	
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	11	11	11	M'y 21
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	+1
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	7	11½	10¾	10¾	M'y 21
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	32	32	32	M'y 19
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	29	45½	44½	45¼	+ ¾
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 21
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88	88	88	M'y 20
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	18½	18	18	M'y 20
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 21
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	2	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	23½	23	23½	
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 20
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	14	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	2	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 19
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 19
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	M'y 20
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	25	25	25	—2⅜
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 17
41	29	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	7	7	7	M'y 21
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 21
20	13¼	Bullard Co	4	14½	14½	14½	
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	8	8	8	M'y 21
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	16	16	16	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	M'y 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y 20
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 20
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	8	6¼	6	6¼	
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	29	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
8½	5	Canad Pacific	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26½	26	26	M'y 21
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
4½	2½	Carrier&Gen(.05e)	2	3	3	3	M'y 20
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	75½	75	75½	+ ⅜
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	5	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	5	12¾	12½	12¾	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	17½	17	17	M'y 20
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	23	23	23	+ ¼
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 21
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	7	34	33¼	34	+1
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
30½	18	Champ Pap & P	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 21
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23¾	Ches & Ohio (1⅛e)	15	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	— ¼
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 20
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	M'y 19
14	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	M'y 21
1	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1	1	1	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10½	10½	10½	— ½
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y 21
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 18
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	13	13	13	—1⅛
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
63⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(½e)	67	42⅞	41⅜	42¼	+1½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	4	11½	11½	11½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 20
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15	15	15	M'y 19
26⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br(⅜e)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	7	40½	39¾	40	
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 21
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	— ⅞
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8	8	8	
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
37⅞	13½	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'y 21
22½	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 17
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¾
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y 18
76	53¾	Colum Carbon	2	66	66	66	M'y 21
38¾	23	Coml Credit	4	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	19	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
25	1	Com'with & South	27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	5	41⅞	40½	40½	—1¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	17	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	7	17	17	17	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 21
26⅜	17	Cons Edison (1e)	34	24¼	23⅜	24½	+ ¼
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97½	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 21
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (½k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 20
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8¾	8¼	8¼	
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	100	99⅝	99⅝	M'y 21
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 18
½	¼	Consol Textile	18	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅜	9½	Container Corp	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	82½	82½	82½	+1½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	10	39½	39½	39½	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	M'y 20
9⅝	8⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 21
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	28	27¾	28	+ ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	8	1	1	1	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	12	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	2	63	63	63	— ⅛
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	—2
45¾	23¾	Corn Inc	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	19	Crane Co	5	26	24¾	26	+1
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	97	97	97	M'y 21
25	21⅜	Creath of Wh (1e)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7	6½	6½	— ¾
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	4	27	26½	26½	
37	29	CroCork pf ww(2¼)	1	30	30

Commerce and Finance •

Steel Activity Is Maintained at the Previous Week's Level

• Business and Industry

Sporting Goods, Piano Sales Show Gains Over 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—Not all lines of luxury goods have reflected the retrenchment in public buying in his country, a report of department store luxury sales issued by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company reveals. While sales of jewelry and vacuum cleaners have declined, demand for golf sticks, fishing tackle and pianos has mounted.

In the first quarter of 1938, sporting goods and pianos successfully bucked the general down-trend in sales of luxury and semi-luxury goods, with increases in dollar volume of 6.7 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding quarter of 1937, the report states.

In the 236 department stores covered by the report, sales of furs for the first three months were 2.7 per cent less than in the first quarter a year ago; jewelry sales were off 4 per cent for the same period, electric household appliances were off 18.3 per cent, household furniture was off 19.8 per cent, and luggage sales were 16 per cent less than in the first three months of 1937.

Retail stocks of all seven lines of goods cited were less at the end of the first quarter than at the end of the corresponding period a year ago, due to the cautious buying by retailers and the active efforts to cut inventories. Sales and shipments of pianos from factories to retailers were 22 per cent under the first quarter a year ago, and unfilled orders at the piano factories as of March 31, 1938 were down 50 per cent compared with March 31, 1937.

In the first three months of 1938 the American public spent 6 per cent more for theater tickets and other amusement admissions than in the same period of 1937. Output of cameras and lenses was up over 20 per cent, reflecting the continued virulence of the candid camera craze.

Government Bond Limit Is Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted to increase from $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 the total amount of long term bonds the Government may have outstanding at one time.

Under statutory limitations the Treasury can have outstanding not more than a total of $45,000,000,000 of securities—$25,000,000,000 in long term bonds and $20,000,000,000 in short term paper.

Today's action which must be approved by the House would increase the bonds by $5,000,000,000 and decrease the short term securities of $15,000,000,000.

The change was made to give the Treasury more latitude in handling its financing.

Air Traffic Mileage 36 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Air Transport Association of America has reported an increase of 36.1 per cent in revenue passenger miles flown in April by its 16 member airlines, compared with the corresponding month in 1937.

The 37,929,046 miles for last April also were 9.7 per cent more than in March. The April, 1937, figure was 27,849,296 miles and the total last March, 34,563,609.

More Gold Reported Flowing to Ottawa From Great Britain

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Gold coin and bullion is reported flowing into Ottawa from abroad to be stored in the vaults of the Bank of Canada.

It is said more than $100,000,000 worth has been stored during the past few months in the new bank building on Wellington Street.

Bank officials will not comment on any aspect of the operations, which are carried out with utmost secrecy with police guards and armored cars meeting trains that bring the shipments.

Some monetary experts believe the gold is being sent to Canada so it would be readily available for purchase of munitions in the United States should Britain be involved in war.

They point out that during the World War the entire gold production of South Africa was shipped to Canada for refining and eventual credit to Britain for purchase of war supplies in the United States.

Other experts say the gold is stored here by the Bank of England for safekeeping because of the unsettled state of Europe and the danger of retaining a large gold supply in London should a conflict come.

To have gold reserves scattered through the Dominions would insure a credit backing under the exigencies of war, they say.

The gold is not owned by the Bank of Canada and does not appear on the weekly bank statement listing the amount of gold coin and bullion held by the bank on its own account.

Road May Issue $15,000,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to issue $15,000,000 of first and refunding 5 per cent mortgage bonds, Series C.

The Burlington sought permission to issue the bonds for use as security for future short-term notes, and as additional security for serial collateral trust notes previous issued.

Steel Operations Hold Steady At 30 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—While the announcement of unchanged third-quarter steel prices in the past week removed one uncertainty from the situation, steel circles do not expect much additional buying to result, says Steel magazine in its weekly review. Independent mills have not yet announced their quotations, but it is believed they will adopt the plan.

The national rate of production practically held the 30 per cent operating schedule of the previous week, says the summary.

Few Signs of Improvement

"In some centers," says Steel, "the present level is the lowest in several weeks and schedules for this week are for lower rates at several points. Pittsburgh rose 5 points to 30 per cent and Cincinnati, with its staggered schedule, advanced 20 points to 45 per cent.

"There was no change at Wheeling 38, Eastern Pennsylvania 27, Cleveland 23, New England 30, St. Louis 33.3, and Detroit 18. Chicago lost 2.5 points to 29 per cent. Youngstown fell off 1 point to 26 per cent, Buffalo 2.5 points to 25.5 and Birmingham, Ala., 3 points to 65 per cent.

"With general buying showing few signs of improvement various lots of steel are developing to assist in keeping production at its present rate. A plant for the bureau of printing and engraving at Washington will require 8800 tons of structural steel.

"Four cargo boats for American Export Lines Inc., New York, on which bids have been opened, will consume about 16,000 tons of steel. Awards on these ships will be made by the maritime commission, with which the owning company has a contract for a number, four to be started this year.

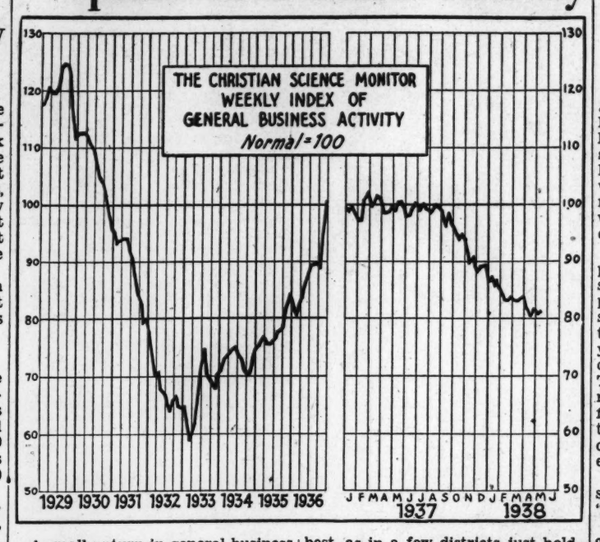
Further Decline in Scrap Price

"Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific has undertaken construction of 464 flatcars and 15 passenger cars in its own shops, steel for these being prospective tonnage for mills in the Chicago district. Distribution of steel for 5550 freight cars for the Southern railway is being delayed until the interstate commerce commission approves financing.

"Although steelmaking scrap has been considered practically at a bottom a further decline in its composite price was registered last week, following a drop of 50 cents at Pittsburgh and 25 cents at Chicago. Domestic and export demand are practically absent and occasional distress tonnages are appearing.

"The composite price on steelmaking grades lost 22 cents, dropping to $11.37, which is $2.38 below the first week in January. The iron and steel composite declined 2 cents, to $38.50, from scrap weakness. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70," concludes the review.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



A small upturn in general business activity in the week ended May 14 was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, canceling the loss of the previous week. On May 14 the index registered 81.2 (prel.), compared with 80.8 on May 7 and 100.5 on May 15, 1937.

The advance in the index was due entirely to an increase in the power production series; the other two components, bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings, recorded losses.

The power series in the week ended May 14 showed the largest increase in kilowatt-hour output recorded since the first of the year. The gain, moreover, was contrary to seasonal expectations and exceeded the allowance for long-term trend. Compared with a year ago the decreases for all sections except the southern states and the Rocky Mountain region were smaller than in the preceding week.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group eased off slightly further in the second week of the month against a seasonal gain. The resulting drop in the adjusted data was relatively small, however, and at its current level, the index is fairly well above the low level reached in the early part of April.

Bank debits are continuing to move somewhat irregularly sidewise at a level slightly above that of February and March.

Steel ingot production tapered off a little more last week according to Iron Age estimates which recorded a decrease of half a point in the rate of capacity to 30 per cent. Except for a substantial upturn in the Pittsburgh district, output was generally lower or at best, as in a few districts just holding its own. Steel prices were reaffirmed for the third quarter.

Automobile output has again eased off with retail sales slowing down contraseasonally. Further declines are looked for from now on with the seasonal index for production pointing sharply downward.

Textile activity has remained at about the same low level, with demand for both cotton and woolen goods very thin. Some reduction in shoe manufacturing activity has been reported.

A decrease in the volume of retail trade during the past week was attributed to cold and rainy weather in many sections of the country. As a consequence sales were reported as averaging about 3 to 8 per cent under the previous week and 8 to 15 per cent under a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices showed further weakening.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 14* 1938	May 7 1938	May 15 1937
Combined index	81.2	80.8	100.5
Bk debits outside NYC	81.3	82.4	98.0
Elec power production	87.4	86.0	100.9
Misc carloadings	70.1	70.3	102.4

*Preliminary.

Loss of 42,000,000 Work Days Due To 2 Years' Strikes

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—William J. Cameron, spokesman for the Ford Motor Co., said in a radio address last night that strikes were responsible for the fact that "during the last two years, when employment was the one thing most desired, more than 42 million days' work was left undone by those engaged to do it."

"This does not represent unemployment, but actual employment suppressed by that voluntary stoppage known as strikes," he asserted. "In those two years the nation and individuals lost 115,000 years of 365 days each; or in terms of the five-day week, 161,530 years. The same (United States Government) report shows that in the five years of 1933-1937, inclusive, this loss reached the enormous total of 93,000,000 days, or 361,000 years, of employment."

Mr. Cameron said that not all the stoppage could be attributed to "labor advisors."

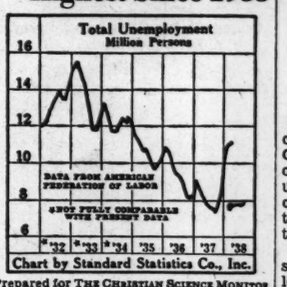
"Some of it was spontaneous combustion of irresponsible elements," Mr. Cameron continued. "Undoubtedly there were instances where wages and working conditions had fallen below standard industrial practice, and a protest by 'striking work' was at least understandable. The good ship industry has barnacles, too, unfortunately, in the shape of backward employers. But no one seriously contends that in this, the most enlightened country industrially, general conditions ever have justified the tremendous setback of 93,000,000 wasted days."

"Leaders of protest, censors of bad working conditions, undoubtedly have a legitimate place where bad conditions exist," Mr. Cameron said. "But the man who sets up the job, starts the work, serves the public so that the work may go on, deals fairly with his plant so that the product may go on, and distributes their proper share to all who participate in the work that they and their community may go on—to him the title of labor leader truly belongs.

"We need more of these men. We need also to see, whether employees or employers, that 'we are all on the spot,' as Mr. Ford recently put it. And all of us are on the spot."

Mr. Cameron predicted that "this country is headed for employment, not idleness; for a better industrial order, not calculated chaos."

Total Unemployment Highest Since 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Figures compiled by the American Federation of Labor indicate an increase in the unemployment totals in March to 11,231,000 the highest since March, 1935. While the April figures, which are not yet available, may show a slight reversal of this trend, the present expectation is that a new peak in the industrial unemployment totals will probably be reached by early summer.

In contrast to a decrease in unemployment of some 400,000 in March, 1937, there was a gain of 109,000 in the total number of workers unemployed in March this year, contrary to the normal seasonal trend. With the composite level of industrial activity likely to recede at least slightly during the next three months, employment in manufacturing lines is expected to follow a similar trend.

Employment in the coal industry will also recede, although additional curtailment in other mining industries is not likely to be important. In both retail and wholesale trade, the trend is downward, and further retrenchment by the railroads also appears imminent.

Consolidated Oil Meeting Applauds Oil Labor Leader

NEW YORK (AP)—A gathering of 120 stockholders of Consolidated Oil Corp. warmly applauded participation of an oil labor leader in their annual meeting.

Harvey Freming, head of the International Oil Workers Union, invited to the Consolidated meeting by the management, addressed the meeting on "business conditions." He said general business looked "none too bright." But he added that the labor relations between Consolidated and its workers, which are guided by a contract with the union in force the past three years, had been "satisfactory."

As the meeting progressed the matter of broadening the company's retirement and benefit plans to include officers as well as employees came before holders, and a lively debate ensued. Someone suggested that Mr. Freming give his views. Mr. Freming told holders he thought the extension was fully "in accordance with social trends," which point to a growing tendency to provide old age security and unemployment insurance for all workers, whether wage employees or officers. Stockholders approved the measure, extending the security benefits to officers.

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the executive committee, told the meeting that while Consolidated's earnings thus far in 1938 are running under last year, dividend requirements are being covered.

Holders approved reduction in the preferred shares from 1,000,000 to 306,758 by reducing the number of authorized but unissued shares from 943,242 to 250,000 shares.

Westinghouse Plans $12,000,000 Outlay

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. will spend approximately $12,000,000 on new equipment and repairs this year, A. W. Robertson, chairman, announced.

The projected outlay matches that appropriated in 1937, the chairman stated, despite the slump in production and profits. The company is, therefore, making this commitment because it believes "business conditions will improve," he said.

More than half the total will be spent in Pennsylvania, where the major plants of the concern are located. New England and New Jersey rank next in order.

New machinery will account for about $5,000,000 of the total intended expenditure.

Freight Cars on Order Decline Further in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New freight cars on order for Class I railroads on May 1, 1938 totaled 4,867, according to reports received by the Association of American Railroads. This compares with 5,825 new freight cars on order April 1, 47,290 on order May 1, 1937 and 18,467 on May 1, 1936.

New steam locomotives on order on May 1 totaled 61 compared with 345 on May 1, last year, and 52 on the same date two years ago. The railroads had 84 new steam locomotives on order on April 1, this year. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on May 1, totaled 10 compared with 34 on May 1, 1937, and 25 on May 1, 1936. The railroads on April 1, this year, had 19 new electric and Diesel locomotives on order.

Class I railroads in the first four months of this year installed in service 5,302 new freight cars compared with 20,946 in the same period in 1937 and 5,916 in the same period in 1936.

Southern Pacific Deficit

NEW YORK (AP) — Southern Pacific Co. reported a net operating deficit for April of $371,139, compared with net operating income in April, 1937, of $1,249,360. April gross totaled $15,094,847 against $18,176,905 last year.

Public Patronizes Foreign, Not U. S. Ships, Says Land

NEW YORK, (AP)—Emory S. Land, chairman of the National Maritime Commission described the position of United States shipping as "most unsatisfactory" and criticised American shippers and the American traveling public for "not co-operating as they should."

By using foreign-flag ships, he said, both shippers and public "are letting us down" on the program to rehabilitate the American merchant marine as a policy of national pride and national defense.

"Last year, the value of our foreign trade was nearly six and a half billions of dollars, the largest since 1930," he said, in an address prepared for delivery at a National Maritime Day celebration banquet.

Won't Patronize Own Ships

"American ships carried only 35 per cent of this traffic. Also last year, 336,500 Americans traveled overseas, but only 30 per cent of them traveled on American ships.

"If American ships carried their proper share, we soon would have a prosperous merchant marine, and it is conceivable there would be a diminished need for the Government's support through subsidies—or, in another word, taxes."

Mr. Land said American shippers who give foreign-flag ships the bulk of their patronage "would be the first to call for help if the foreign ships on which they depend were suddenly shifted elsewhere by disorders at home.

"This is precisely what occurred in 1914 when our goods rotted and rusted in piles on our wharves because the foreign vessels on which we so complacently relied to transport them had suddenly been diverted elsewhere by the war. Our producers suffered incalculable losses."

Labor Trouble a Cause

Mr. Land said he attributed the poor patronage of American ships "more or less directly" to labor troubles.

"The frequent sit-downs, whimsical quickies, strikes and factional labor disputes of the past few years have driven millions of dollars in shipments to foreign lines," he said.

He said, however, that stories of insubordination and insolence to passengers aboard American ships had been "grossly exaggerated" and he charged that foreign shipping had been similarly afflicted "but their difficulties are not advertised to high heaven."

With the exhortation, "let us stop washing our soiled maritime linen in public," Mr. Land simultaneously warned that "no ship can be run by a fo'castle committee."

He said a program has been initiated calling for the building of 24 vessels costing $100,000,000 for the rehabilitation of Pacific Coast shipping, and that the Maritime Commission would shortly inaugurate a new fast steamship service to South America.

Cotton Spinning 85 P. C. Capacity Month of April

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during April at 85.7 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 101.1 per cent during March this year, and 146.7 per cent during April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 totaled 26,539,440 of which 21,786,054 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,524,914 and 22,288,098 for March this year, and 26,991,338 and 24,728,466 for April last year.

Active spindle hours for April totaled 5,265,957,018 or an average of 198 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,485,416,003 and 245 for March this year, and 9,165,313,688 and 340 for April last year.

Spinning spindles in place April 30 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,816,872 of which 16,428,336 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,793,508 and 16,790,022 for March this year, and 18,903,660 and 17,763,054 for April last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing states for April totaled 4,166,702,093, or an average of 221 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,063,517,605 and 269 for March this year, and 6,929,810,933 and 367 for April last year.

Office Management Group To Confer in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The National Office Management Association will hold its nineteenth annual conference in Montreal, Canada, June 6 to 8. Beaudry Leman, chairman of the board, Banque Canadienne Nationale, will deliver the address of welcome.

Other speakers on the program will include Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; Dr. R. P. Brecht, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; H. A. Hopf, president, Hopf, Kent, Willard and Company, New York City; John Goetz, managing director, Risk Research Institute, New York City; Dr. C. C. Birchard, chief medical officer, Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal; and P. A. McFarlane, vice-president, Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

Werntz Succeeds Blough As SEC Chief Accountant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has announced the resignation of its chief accountant, Carman G. Blough, of Chicago.

William W. Wentz, of New Haven, Conn., will succeed Mr. Blough who is joining the Chicago office of the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen.

Mr. Werntz, a member of the commission's accounting staff, formerly was a lecturer of the Yale Law School.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was one of the dullest in a long time. Volume didn't reach 500,000 shares on a single day. The whole week's trading was only equal to a good-sized day in an active market. Many traders went out of town. They couldn't make up their minds what was the trend of the market, for it ignored the week's run of news, both on the bullish and the bearish side, and the price swings were so small that the charts still didn't say anything.

The market seems to be making a triangle, with a level top—the peak of prices on May 9 was almost the same as on April 16—but with the hypotenuse slanting higher from the March 31 bottom and the April 30 intermediate low. Last week's prices went slightly lower but they didn't break out of the triangle on the downside.

There were a few items of bullish news, but the market paid only indifferent attention to them. The Pennsylvania primaries were the most cheering, with the defeat of the C. I. O.-Farley supported candidates in the Democratic primary, and a Republican turnout 100,000 above the Democratic. Then there was the continuance, with minor adjustments, of the present steel price schedule into the third quarter of 1938. Present prices are those established a year ago.

The Administration had been indicating its belief in lower steel prices, in line with the general decline in commodities; but it looks as though the hint was passed along to Washington that lower steel prices would inevitably entail lower steel wages, and so the heat from Washington was turned off.

Steel Outlook Uncertain

It is apparently a combination of these continued steel prices, (offset by the sustained wage level) plus operating economies, which has held down the pay-point for steel operations. First-quarter earnings statements for most of the steel companies are now public, and a compilation by Dow-Jones reveals the startling fact that the industry as a whole showed only about $4,000,000 loss for the quarter at average operations under 35 per cent, indicating that the low pay-points recently indicated for Big Steel and Bethlehem are characteristic of the whole industry, and a rise in operations from present levels would be quite profitable.

However, such a rise does not appear in prospect. Youngstown and Pittsburgh operations will be off decidedly this week and the average will do well to hold around 30 per cent of capacity. Moreover, steel scrap has resumed its decline. Number one heavy melting at Pittsburgh has dropped to $11.00-$11.50, about half its price of a year ago, and within sight of the 1932 low of around $8.50.

Utility shares took with indifference the announcement that the Knoxville properties of National Power & Light's subsidiary had been sold at an even higher price ($7,900,000) than that discussed the previous week.

And on Saturday they failed to show a lasting response to perhaps the most bullish utility news in some time—the over-night announcement that a Senate sub-committee would strike from the pump-priming bill any further use of PWA funds for competing with private utility systems giving satisfactory service. On this news utility shares opened higher Saturday morning, standing out against the general down-trend of the day; but by the close they had succumbed to the general weakness and closed lower, like the rails, steels, metals, airplanes, and virtually every other important group.

Perhaps the most unfavorable news of the week was the decline in commodity averages to new lows. Metal shares on the Exchange were weak in anticipation and in consequence of the cut in copper from 10 to 9 cents. The bear market in sugar was reflected in the halving of American Sugar Refining Company's quarterly dividend. Probably few of the sugar refiners earned anything in the first quarter, if inventory losses are charged against operating earnings and the beet sugar refiners are being ground between the upper and nether millstones or refined sugar prices and prices to farmers.

Rails suffered from evidence that the Senate might block further government loans unless the managements laid off their demand for a 15 per cent wage cut, and hopes of this cut were further dimmed by the granite stand of the rail union heads. Carloadings were reported only microscopically above the year's seasonally adjusted low.

No New Corporate Issues

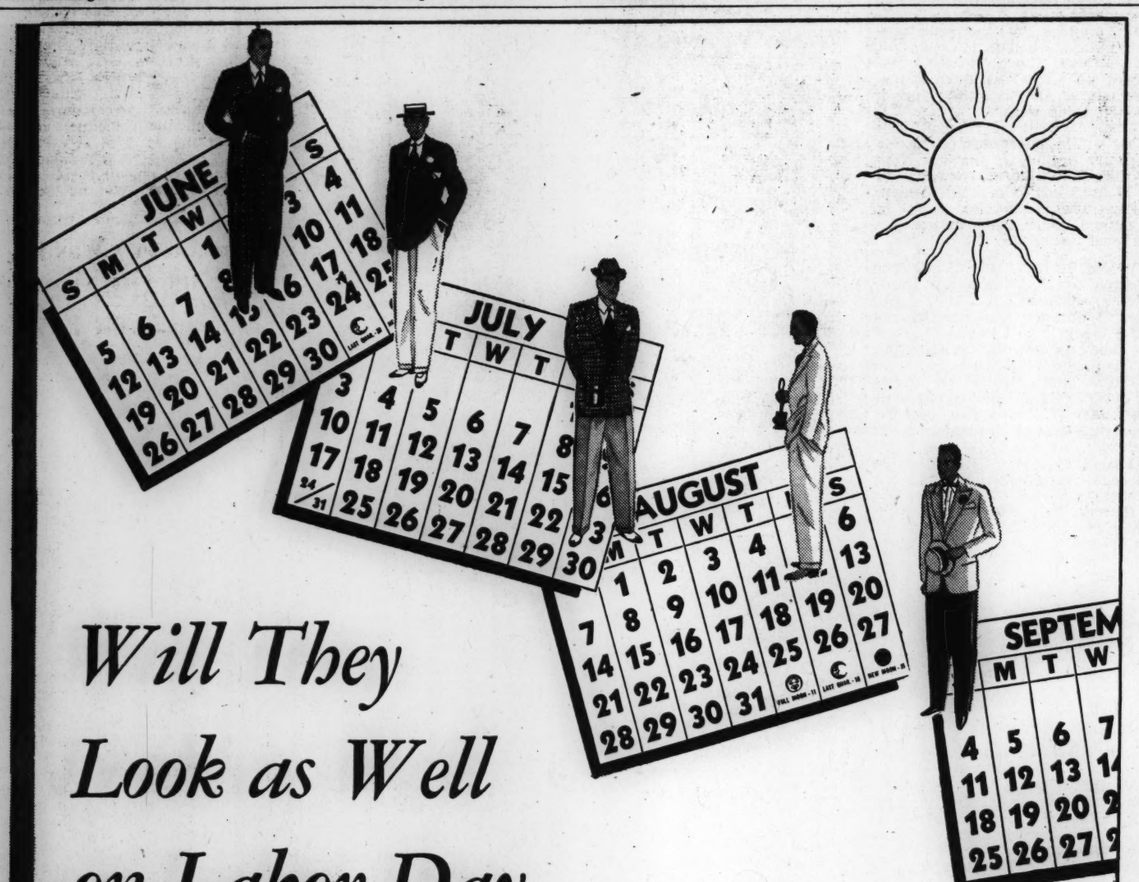
The stock market also had the unfavorable London market news against it. The decline there continues almost unbroken, with rails making repeated new lows.

The bond market at last reversed itself, and has been declining now for ten days, with second grade rails and utilities leading the downtrend. Liens of utility companies operating in the neighborhood of the Knoxville deal, however, stood out against the general bond market and, unlike utility share prices, showed a really favorable response to the $7,900,000 deal.

Governments were steady and slightly higher and high-grade corporate liens held their ground. Bond traders are still guessing whether the Treasury's announcement June 6 of its June 15 quarter-date financing will or will not include the borrowing of new money. The Treasury's working balance is still around $2,000,000,000, a total which will stand the current depletion of $50,000,000 a week in bill retirements a long time without need of replenishment. (An end of these weekly bill reductions was erroneously reported in this column last week.)

New corporate offerings were again nil, the market being limited to tax-exempts. No important additions to the financing anticipated in the next month or two were made last week. A novelty was introduced into the investment market with the Federal National Mortgage Association $25,000,000 offering of 5-year 2 per cent notes, oversubscribed 40 times.

SEC Chairman Douglas' speech at the Conway dinner Friday was considered very conciliatory and taken very favorably. His proposal to set up a trust company to take over the functions of banking, clearing of securities and the custodial duties of all members of the Exchange, will be discussed on this page next week. The next immediate problem apparently to be considered by the new Exchange administration which took office on Monday will be the reduction of expenses. That is a very familiar problem to brokers.



Will They Look as Well on Labor Day as on the Fourth of July?

Merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have a first-rate program for making your Summer clothes look well all Summer. It's called the Balanced Wardrobe. You'll call it common sense. The idea is to have at least five Summer outfits, each of a different type. Then they all get kinder treatment, rest between wearings, and avoid too many trips to the laundry or the tailor's iron. This way, too, you always have a fresh suit handy when you need it.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Record Shipments Of U. S. Grain To Europe Reported

CHICAGO (AP)—The revival of the United States' lucrative grain export trade was estimated by merchants here to have put approximately $125,000,000 in the American pocketbook since last summer.

They forecast $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 more would accrue to farmers, grain dealers, railroads and shippers by the end of the summer, as a result of the booming export trade now under way.

Grain merchants here, booking a record-breaking tonnage of corn for export to foreign countries, were in the midst of one of the busiest shipping seasons since the war. Boats loaded with corn are leaving the Chicago port daily with cargoes destined for Canadian wharves where the grain is reloaded for ocean passage. Much wheat also is pouring out of elevator spouts here and at other ports.

Simon Mayer, a former Chicago Board of Trade director and a leading exporter, estimated that by the end of June, 80,000,000 bushels of corn will have been exported since the harvest of last fall's crop. He placed the value of this corn at about $50,000,000. He estimated an additional 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels would be exported before Oct. 1, principally from Chicago.

Mr. Mayer estimated 90,000,000 bushels of wheat valued at about $90,000,000 will have cleared by July 1 since the harvest a year ago. Before Oct. 1 the value of wheat and corn exported would aggregate $165,000,000 or more, he said.

Corn shipments to Canadian ports in the last three days have established a record, 2,600,000 bushels, said Lyman C. West, Board of Trade statistician. Heavy chartering of additional space has been reported. In the past week a fleet of a score or more boats have cleared corn and wheat from Chicago.

Big Wool Dealers Censored by Senate Investigating Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The largest wool dealers in the country drew sharp criticism before a special Senate investigating committee for giving "evasive and misleading" replies concerning their marketing practices.

E. S. Haskell, "loaned" by the Agriculture Department to be the committee's chief investigator, began a review of a two and a half-year investigation of the wool industry after Chairman Adams (D-Colo) called the committee into session for its first public hearing to discuss Mr. Haskell's voluminous written reports.

Explaining the inquiry was aimed chiefly at studying complaints of "double-dealing" by Western wool growers against dealers who bought their $75,000,000 annual wool clip both on a consignment basis and for their own account, Mr. Haskell said the investigation was started with questionnaires sent to the largest dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other wool markets.

"Many of them gave us evasive or misleading replies, particularly on questions regarding commissions paid to banks, their own officials and field agents, and in connection with questions about their financial setups," Mr. Haskell asserted.

"The larger firms especially showed a non-co-operative attitude. One dealer refused to answer one questionnaire; others answered it only partially, and others withheld essential information."

Mr. Haskell declared the investigation "never was able to clear up some of the mysteries about the handling of Texas wool on a consignment basis."

The witness told the committee there were about 500,000 wool growers, operating in nearly all the states, with about 70 per cent of the domestic clip coming from 11 Western states. He estimated 75 dealers handled about 92 per cent of the clip, and said Boston was the marketing point for 60 to 75 per cent of all the wool.

Approves Bill Allowing Banks Give to Charity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee approved a bill permitting national banks to make contributions to charitable organizations.

John Burke, president of B. Altman & Co., New York City, and vice-president of the Greater New York Fund, urged approval of the measure, citing a ruling by the comptroller general that such contributions were not permissible under strict interpretation of the National Banking Act.

Briefs

In the year ended on April 1, 1938, the railroads and Pullman Company air conditioned 2,208 passenger cars, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Motor vehicle registrations in the United States last year totaled 29,705,220, an increase of more than 1,539,000 over preceding year, according to Bureau of Public Roads.

Alfred Fried & Co., New York, have prepared a memorandum on the amended plan of reorganization of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.

Chicago Stocks Off in Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended May 21 of $659,484,000, a decrease of $18,679,375, or 2.75 per cent, as compared with the market value of $678,163,375 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.23	107.23	107.23
1	3⅜s '47-43	110.4	110.4	110.4
3	3¼s '45-43	109.19	109.17	109.17
4	3¼s '46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
116	2⅞s '47-45	106.3	106.3	106.3
5	4¼s '52-47	118.17	118.17	118.17
7	2¾s '51-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
12	2½s '53-49	101.21	101.21	101.21
3	3s '55-51	106.7	106.6	106.6
9	2⅞s '60-55	104.1	104	104.1
2	2¾s '59-56	103.5	103.4	103.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47-42	105.30	105.30	105.30
1	3¼s '64-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
1	3s '49-44	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners' Loan

2	3s '52-44	106	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	100	100	100
8	Alleghany 5s '44	62	62	62
14	Alleghany 5s '49	53⅛	53¼	53¼
12	Allis Chalm 4s '52	106⅜	106	106
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	51½	51½	51½
9	Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
17	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	113
5	Am T&T 3¾s '66	102	101⅞	102
50	Anamonda Cp 4½s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	Arm Del 4s 57	94	94	94
11	Arm Del 4s 55	93⅞	93¾	93⅜
2	AT&SF 4s 95	104⅛	104	104⅛
2	AT&SF cv 4½s 08	90¾	90⅝	90¾
2	AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	106	106	106
3	B&O 1st 5s 48	44½	44⅛	44⅛
1	B&O rfg 5s 95	19	19	19
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	B&O cv 4½s 60	16⅛	16	16
12	B&O 5s S W 50	33⅛	32½	33⅛
1	Bang & Ar4s cv 51 st	102	102	102
4	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	118½	118	118
12	Bell TPa 5s60 C	128	127¾	127¾
3	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	104⅜	104½	104½
39	Beth Stl 3¾s 65	97¾	97	97¼
37	Beth Stl 5½s 42	92¼	91¾	91¾
1	Boston&Me 4s 35 J61	26	26	26
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	30	30	30
5	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	105¼	105½	105½
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	54½	54½	54½
2	Bkly Un El 5s 50	70	70	70
11	Bkly Un Gas 5s 47	99	98¾	99
2	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	85	84	84
8	Buf R&P 4½s 57	25½	25	25½
5	Can Sou 5s '62	89½	89½	89½
8	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅝	115½	115½
1	Can Nor Ry 4½s '56	116	116	116
1	Can Pac 5s '44	124¾	124	124
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	112½	112⅛	112⅛
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5	Can Pac 4s perp	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	79¾	79¼	79¾
5	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	76	76	76
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
5	Cen Pac Pw 3¾s '62	9½	9½	9½
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	105½	105⅝	105⅜
5	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	76¾	76¾	76¾
3	Cen Steel 8s '41	25	25	25
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	115	115	115
3	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞
6	C&O 4½s '78	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	CB&Q gen 4s '58	114¼	114¼	114¼
12	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99	99
1	Chi I&L 5s '47	93	93	93
5	Chi&NW 4½s '89 C	10½	10½	10½
4	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	24	24	24
6	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
48	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9	8¾	8¾
1	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
4	C R I & P 4s '88	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16½	16	16
5	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	6¼	6¼	6¼
17	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105	105	105
21	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106⅞	106¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	105⅝	105½	105½
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87	87	87
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	109	109	109
4	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	67½	67	67
9	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109	109	109
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	91	90⅞	91
3	Am T&T 3½s '61	102⅛	102	102
50	Anamonda Cp 4½s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	Arm Del 4s 57	104⅝	104½	104½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Col F & I 5s '70	76½	76	76
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	47	47	47
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	89½	89½	89½
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	102	102	102
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	111½	111½	111½
9	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
3	Con Edis 3¼s '46	107	107	107
24	Con Edis 2¾s'58	103	103	103
12	Con Oil 3½s'51	102	101¾	102
1	Consum Pow 3½s'70	101½	101	101¼
13	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106	105	105
1	Container Cor 6s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Crown Cork cv '50	103	103	103
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	D & R G West 5s'55	34¼	34¾	34¾
1	D & R G West '78	5½	5½	5½
2	D Motor&PtDk4s'35ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Det Ed 5s '52	3½	3½	3½
3	Det Ed 3½s'66	109	109	109
19	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛
4	Eig Jol & E 5s'41	109¼	109	109
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	Erie gen lien 4s'96	13½	13	13
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	23½	23	23½
2	Fla E Cst 5s'74	100	100	100
1	Fla E Cts 5s'74 ct	5⅝	5½	5½
12	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	5½	5½	5½
6	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	102	101⅞	102
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10	Goodrich 6s '45	95½	95⅝	95½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
14	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	72½	72½	72½
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85⅝	85⅝	85½
5	G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8	8
34	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	25	24	25
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47	46¾	46¾
3	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16	16	16
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109½	109½	109½
16	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30	29½	29⅝
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	34⅛	34	34⅛
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33¾	33½	33¾
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅜	107	107
14	Interb R Tr 7s '32	51¼	51¼	51¼
16	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	53¼	53	53¼
4	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	64¼	63¾	63¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40½	40½	40½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	81½	81½	81½
160	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90⅝	87⅞	88
22	Int T&T 4½s'52	62¼	61¾	62¼
32	Int T&T 5s '55	66	64	64½
5	Jones & L St 4¼s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	21½	21	21
2	K C South 5s '50	55	55	55
12	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Kresge Found 4s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54¾	54¾	54¾
8	LS&MS 3½s '97	87½	87	87
1	Lautrao Nit inc '75	29¾	29¾	29¾
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	51	51	51
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	18½	18¼	18½
3	Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
2	Louisiana & Arf 5s '69	71¼	71¼	71½
3	Louis & N Ist 4s 2003	101⅜	101¼	101¼
21	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
1	L&N Fad & M 4s '46	74	74	74
4	Lou&SNO Jt M 4s '52	100	100	100
1	L&N 3s '80 B.L.	76	75	76
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
7	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	38	38	38
11	Mead Corp 6s '45-A	99	99	99
6	Met Ed 4½s '68	100	99⅝	99⅝
10	MilEl Ry&Lt 5s 57 B	108⅜	108½	108½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	M-K-Tex ajs 5s '87	101½	101½	101½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	15½	15½	15½
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	33	33	33
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18⅛	18	18
6	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	105½	105¼	105½
13	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¼	94	94¼
33	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101⅝	101	101¼
19	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 52	105½	105½	105½
8	Natl Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96	95	95
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	26½	26½	26½
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	27½	27½	27½
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	49½	49	49¼
2	NYC 4½s2013A	45¼	44¾	44¾
2	NYC cn 4s '98	59¼	59¼	59¼
25	NYC 3¾s '48	66½	66½	66½
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	71	71	71
22	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80¼
9	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	45	43	43
6	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	37	36	36
3	NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	32¾	32	32¼
1	NY Conn 4½s '57	102⅜	102½	102⅜
5	NY Greenwld L 5s '46	16	16	16
5	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	64	64	64
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	13½	13½	13½
7	NYNH&H 4s '57	6¾	6¾	6¾
7	NY Tel 4½s '39	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108¾
2	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	88	88	88
16	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	104¾	104¾
6	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62	62	62
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	55	55
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	80½	80½	80¼
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	49	48	48
2	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48 st	6	..	..
3	Ohio Ed 4s '67	101½	101½	101½
3	Ohio Ed 4½s '69	102	101¾	102
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	98	98
1	Ontario Tran 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62	69½	69½	69½
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	102½	102¼	102½
10	Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105	105	105
10	Para Pict 6s '55	91	90⅞	90⅞
12	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	98¾	98½	98½
1	Pen Co 4½s '81 reg	98	98	98
2	Pen Co 4s '63 E	92	93	93
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	114½	114½	114½
11	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	95¾	95¼	95¼
7	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	79	78½	78½
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	89	89	89
6	Pen RR 3¾s 70	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	62	61½	61½
28	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s43	108¼	108¼	108¼
22	Phila Co 5s 67	93½	93	93
5	Phil Elec 3½s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Phil Read C&I 6s 49	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Philippine Ry 4s 37	14	14	14
7	PCC & St L 4½s 77	92¼	91¾	91¾
1	PCC&StL 4½s63 I	110	110	110
3	Pitts Coke&Iron 4½s 52	78½	78½	78½
3	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	58½	58	58
2	Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	43½	43½	43½
3	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	11¼	11	11
2	Reade 4½s '51	71	69½	69½
23	Republic Steel 5½s 54	71½	71½	71½
7	Republic Steel 4½s61	106	105¾	106
2	Republic Stl 4½s 56	83¾	83½	83½
21	Richfield Oil 4s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Roch G&E 5s 62 E	108	108	108
1	RI Ark & La 4½s34	8½	8½	8½
5	Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	StLSWM&StR&C'33	48½	48½	48½
1	StLSF 5s '50 B	10⅝	10½	10½
5	St ISF 4½s '60 ct	9½	9½	9½
10	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9	9	9
14	St ISF 4s '50 A	8½	9	8½
1	St LSW 1st 4s '89	10½	10½	10¼
6	St LSW 2nd 4s '89	45	45	45
5	SanAntPbSv6s'52	25	25	25
2	San Diego G&E 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
14	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	110	110	110
		6¼	6¼	6¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	Shell Un 2½s '51	103⅛	102¾	103
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	SoconyVacOil3⅛s'50	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
10	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	So Col Pow 6s '47	96	95¾	95¾
17	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94⅛	93¼	94⅛
1	Sou Nat Gas 4¼s '51	99⅛	99¼	99¼
5	Sou Pac 4½s'68	38½	38½	38½
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	37½	37½	37½
1	So Pac 4½s '69	37¼	37¾	37¼
1	So Pac 3¾s '46	51	51	51
5	South Ry 6½s'56	42¼	42¼	42¼
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	40	40	40
17	South Ry gen 4s '56	31¾	30½	30¾
1	So Ry 4s St L '51	40¼	40¼	40¼
7	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
4	Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	56½	56½	56½
6	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12	T RR A St L 4s '53	101	100¾	100¾
27	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106⅜	106½
1	Tex & P 5s '80 D	78¼	78¼	78¼
2	Third Ave aj 5s '60	32½	32½	32½
1	TideWatAssoA3½s '52	104	104	104
5	Union Oil Cal 2½s '52	108	108	108
11	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113	113	113
11	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	109⅞	110
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102½	102½	102½
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	90½	90½	90½
4	Unit Biz Am 5s '50	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1	Un Cig-Wh Stre 5s '52	75	75	75
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3	U S Rub 5s '47			

1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	105	13-32	105 13-32
5	Util P&L 5s '59	88½	88½	88½
1	Vanadium 5s '41	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
23	Va El & Pw 5s '55A	86	86	86
18	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	109¾	109½	109¾
2	Walwrth 6s '55	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
4	Warner Bros 6s '39	72½	72½	72½
1	Warner Bros 6s '41	75	75	75
5	Westch Lt 3½s P '67	32½	32	32
2	West Pen P 4s '61 H	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	111	111	111
1	West Md 5½s'77A	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	West Md 4s '52	86½	86½	86½
2	West Pac 5s '46 asd	80¼	80	80¼
1	Western Un 5s '51	17	17	17
10	Western Un 5s '60	59	59	59
1	West Pa 2361 reg	55	55	55
1	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	50½	50½	50½
2	Wilm & S Pa5s '38	91¼	91¼	91½
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99	15-16	99 15-16
1	Wilson & Co 3¾s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	87	87	87
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
		99½	99¼	99½

Foreign Bonds

1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43½	43½	43½
12	Antwerp 5s '58	94½	94½	94½
44	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83⅜	83	83⅜
36	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	82¾	83⅜
3	Argentine 4½s '71	93	93	93
15	Australia 5s '55	104½	104½	104½
1	Australia 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
22	Australia 4½s'56	105	105	105
1	Belgium 7s '55	101½	100⅝	100⅝
1	Belgium 6½s '49	112	111⅞	111⅞
11	Brazil 6½s '26-57	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Brazil 6½s 27-57	13½	12½	12½
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4	Brisbane 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
1	Budapest 6s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	Canada 5s '52	13	13	13
3	Canada 4s '60	113¼	112¾	113⅛
2	Canada 2¾s'61	109¼	109	109
39	Canada 3s '67	102½	102½	102½
2	Canada 2½s'45	97⅞	97½	97½
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	101¾	101¾	101¾
11	Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
5	Chile 8s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Chile 8s '41 Jan	19	19	19
3	Chilean Mun 7s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Col Agr Bank 6s '47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
4	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	15	15¼	15¼
27	Copenhag 5s '52	96⅛	96½	96½
4	Copenhag 4½s '53	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	Cuba 5½s '45	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
4	Cuba 4½s '49	98⅜	98½	98⅜
12	Czecho 8s '51	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1	Czecho 8s '52	72½	72½	72½
7	Denmark 4½s '62	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
9	Denmark 5½s '55	100	99⅞	100
20	French 7½s '41 unst	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Ger CAgBk 6s '60 Oct	29½	29½	29½
1	GerCAgLoan 6½s '58	27½	27½	27½
6	GerGov 5½s '65	26½	26½	26½
1	GerGov 5½s '65 unst	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1	GerGovt 7s '49 unst	25½	25½	25½
9	Haiti 6s '52	73	72½	73
3	Heidelbg 7½s '50	17	17	17
3	Hung L Mt 7½s'62A	13	13	13
3	Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	17	17	17
7	Italy 7s 1951	76	76	76
17	Japan 6½s '54	72	77	77
2	Japan 5½s '65	77	77	77
2	Milan City 5½s '52	59¼	59	59½
31	Nord Rwy 5½s '50	60½	60½	60½
1	Norway 6s '44	97½	96	97½
2	Norway 4½s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15	Norway 4½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Norway 4s '63	102¼	102	102¼
2	Oslo City 4½s '55	101¼	101	101¼
12	Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
9	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	103½	103	103
1	Poland 6s 40	87¾	86½	87¾
1	Prussia 6s 52	48	48	48
2	Rio Gr Do Sul 6s 68	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Rome 6½s 52	7½	7½	7½
3	Rumania Inst 7s 59	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	22	22	22
9	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	9	9	9
7	Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Sydney 5½s 55	31½	31½	31½
10	Tatwan El P 5½s 71	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Tokyo City 5s '52	50¼

Rockefeller 'Went to Prison' To Draft Reforms Now Urged

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—A tall young man who spent parts of three years on a tour of prisons listening to the troubles of youths behind the bars was identified today as John D. Rockefeller III.

The identification came reluctantly from Mr. Rockefeller himself, who said, "The work is a broad program of reform in handling prisoners, directed first at changing the philosophy and methods of the existing system and second at making good citizens of prisoners."

What Mr. Rockefeller learned at the prisons is summed up and amplified, by the social worker who accompanied him, in a little book called "Youth in the Toils" (The MacMillan Company). It says the present system of law enforcement makes criminals of youthful offenders instead of reforming them. More than that, it offers a plan for the change.

The book observes, "A prison for adults is in the nature of a university of crime. So is a large correctional training school (reformatory) all too often a preparatory school leading to the university.

"Offenders who are reformable . . . could be more successfully salvaged outside of prison, by other more socially constructive arrangements."

Mr. Rockefeller and his group went to night court to listen to pleas and commitments of the 16-to-21 year prisoners.

About this the book says:

"Although the State seemingly believes in the possibilities of reform after an offender's conviction, it nevertheless begins with procedures . . . which militate against the task of reform." . . .

The book supported its findings in this respect with figures showing that only one in every four boys accused in the 16-to-21 year group was ultimately considered worthy of punishment, yet 9 in every 10 were forced to undergo the "hardening" pre-prison experience.

When Mr. Rockefeller's committee and its assisting experts completed its study, this program for New York and "every big city in the country" was recommended:

1. A special legal code to cover boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

2. A new court, "delinquent minors court," to handle cases under this code.

3. A dual system of disposing of these cases through (a) determination of guilt or innocence by an examining judge, and (b) determination of punishment or treatment on an individual basis by a special board of legal, social and psychiatric experts.

4. Arraignment of prisoners immediately on arrest to avoid the "hardening" effects of delays.

5. Settlement of cases swiftly, for, the book said, swift and sure justice has a greater deterrent quality than heavy punishment.

6. Sentences of four types: (a) for those "who cannot or will not" reform, "indefinite segregation in prisons or penal colonies; (b) for "the less tractable though ultimately reformable" offenders, special training schools and work camps "sufficiently isolated to provide a completely controlled environment"; (c) for those "whose chief need is better environmental opportunities," a return to schooling or employment in favorable surroundings under "definite supervision"; and (d) for "those who can continue in their usual environment," supervised freedom on probation.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcements of lectures.

Canada

New Brunswick

St. John: Georgian Ballroom, Admiral Beatty Hotel, 8 p. m., June 3. Radiocast Station CHSJ, 1120 kilocycles.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8 p. m., June 2.

Ontario

Simcoe: Auditorium, Simcoe High School, 8 p. m., May 30.

Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. p. m., May 29.

Quebec

Montreal: St. James United Church, 463 St. Catherine Street West, 8:30 p. m., May 30.

England

Derbyshire: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., June 10.

Hertfordshire

St. Albans: The Chequers Cinema, Chequer Street, 3:15 p. m., June 5.

Sussex

Eastbourne (First Church): Town Hall, 3 p. m., June 8.

Germany

Landsberg (Warthe): Konzerthaus Weinberg, Gladowstrasse, 8 p. m., June 10.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 7.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Thirty-second Church): Elsia Ryan Studio, 3832 Wilshire Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 30.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., June 3.

Oakdale: Community Methodist Church, F Street, 8 p. m., June 2.

South Pasadena: South Pasadena Senior High School, 1305 Bank Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 3 p. m., May 30.

Connecticut

Milford: Milford Town Hall, River Street, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

New Haven: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Constitution Hall, 8 p. m., May 31.

Illinois

Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Fifty-first and Broadway, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Morrison: Church Edifice, Genessee and Wall Streets, 3 p. m., May 29.

Park Ridge: Ridge Theater, Vine Avenue, near Prospect, 8 p. m., May 31.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Maine

Waterville: Church Edifice, 5 School Street, 8 p. m., June 3.

Massachusetts

Fairhaven (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Fall River: Woman's Club, 542 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., June 3.

Framingham: Dennison Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., June 3.

Greenfield: Greenfield High School Auditorium, 195 Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Newburyport: Church Auditorium, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., June 2.

Northampton (First Church): High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 401 Michigan Avenue, 4 p. m., May 29.

Berrien Springs: High School Auditorium, Cass and Union Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Ferndale: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 29.

Hillsdale: Hillsdale High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 2.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, Fourth and Main Street, 3 p. m., May 29.

Nebraska

Chadron: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., May 30.

Harrison (auspices First Church, Chadron): Theater, 2:30 p. m., May 30.

New Hampshire

Nashua: Pilgrim Church, Temple Street, corner of Court Street, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

New Jersey

Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Rutherford: Rutherford High School, Elliott Place and Mortimer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Vineland: Vineland High School, West Landis Avenue, east of Delsea Circle, 8:30 p. m., June 3.

New York

Amityville (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Amityville High School, 8:30 p. m., June 3

Bay Shore: Babylon High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 29.

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., May 31.

Croton-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton-Harmon High School, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

East Aurora: First Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

Gouverneur: Church Edifice, Trinity Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 29.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8 p. m., June 2.

Katonah: First Presbyterian Church, Bedford Road, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., May 31.

Oneida: Oneida High School Auditorium, 456 Elizaoeth Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Potsdam: Civic Center Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

Schenectady: Erie Theater, Erie Boulevard and State Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

Suffern: Masonic Temple, Lafayette Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Utica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 1.

Oklahoma

Cleveland: High School, 3 p. m., May 29.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, West Avenue at Washington Lane, 8 p. m., May 31.

Mahanoy City: High School Auditorium, East Center Street, 8:15 p. m., May 30.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., June 3.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue at Bigelow Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., June 3.

Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial, Swarthmore College, 3:15 p. m., May 29.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 3.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 31.

Virginia

East Falls Church: Church Edifice, Little Falls Street and Lewinsville Road, 8 p. m., May 30.

Wisconsin

Neillsville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 30

Portage: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on June 5, 12; July 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15:13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc on June 5 and July 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 5, July 3.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 5, 12 19, 26.

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc on May 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 19, July 17.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 5, July 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 29 June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 5, 19; July 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 26, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 5 July 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 5, July 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

General Classified

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up Brewster Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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64 Charlesgate E. at Boylston St., Boston

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Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

FARMS FOR SALE

VERMONT village farm, near Dorset, 125 acres, large residence, superintendent's cottage 2 barns; modern conveniences, attractive grounds; buildings good condition; price reasonable Mrs. C. M. Guild, 50 Central Ave., Milton, Mass. Blue hills 8806.

FOLDING CHAIRS

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27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3622

FOR SALE OR RENT

4-ROOM cottage, fireplace; foothills Adirondacks, Cossayuna, N. Y.; lake front, rowboat. Holland, 184 Washington St., Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 5308.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CANADA — For sale, summer cottage near Woodbridge, Ontario, 5 rooms; water on, bathroom, electric. Searle, Cooksville, R. R. 1.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Corner house of the better class, 10 rooms, 4 baths, garage, oil burner, refrigeration; rent furnished or unfurnished. LOUIS F. McGAHIE, 107-09 Continental Ave. Boulevard 8-9000.

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MONTREAL, QUE., Drummond St.—Comfortable double, also single room; private apartment; excellent meals; business people; elevator. PL. 2061.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 270 Clarendon St. cor. Marlboro—Very attractive, large, cool rooms, facing Charles River; also single rooms; reasonable. COM. 9864.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 19 South Oxford Street—Private home, large, beautifully furnished, cool room, large closet, extra lavatory, semi-private bath, shower, continuous hot water; near all transit; price $8. Call Nevins 8-4694.

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"THE VENABLE"
731 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.

N. Y. C., 714 W. 181st St.—Light, airy, transient or permanent; accessible all transportation; elevator. WA. 3-2740. Apt. 53. Reasonable.

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TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 W. 64th St., N.Y.C. En 2-1560.

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SUMMER HOMES

SHERMAN, CONN.—Attractive home, seven rooms, two baths; completely furnished; studio; private lake; rent for summer season, $600. Stetson Ward, R. F. D., Sherman, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., W. A. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY. 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

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MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

HATS *"That Are Different"*
ONE PRICE—$2.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.
(Near Nebraska Ave.)
Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Cleveland 9831

FIRE INSURANCE
and every other form. Phone me your expiration dates of insurance on your home and automobile. Your agent can often help you when it comes to adjustments.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building District 9246

MAINE

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PERMANENTS
Zotos—Frederics—Eugene
Licensed Shop—
Graduate Operators
Davis Beauty Salon
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
79 Park St. Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHIPMAN'S
carry a complete line of fine Groceries, Meats and Vegetables at reasonable prices.
Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.
574 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Corona Portable Typewriter
#3 Model with Carrying Case
$24.95
LORING, SHORT and HARMON
Portland, Maine

Many Valuable Rings, Brooches and Bracelets Are Unattractive Because of Poor Settings
REMOUNTING
in Correct Design Gives Wonderfully Pleasing Results
Let Us Advise You
Carter Brothers Co.
JEWELERS PORTLAND, ME.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

VOSE-SMITH
Florist
Cut Flowers and Plants
646 Congress Street Dial 2-3789

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Walk on air in Air-Tred Shoes
Specially priced at 5.50
539 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke. Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Camp Time Is Here
Stock Up on Good Things to Eat at
E. L. PROCTORS
25 Forest Ave.
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Much style, comfort and becomingness in cool sheer
Dresses
HARRY G. EMMONS

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Window Shades
and
Venetian Blinds
Made to Measure
ARTHUR F. BROWN
1 Odd Fellows Ave. Tel. 813

WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320
Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

A Balanced Wardrobe
OF MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.
30 Third Street Tel. 856
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Now Is the Time to Get Your New Porch Furniture
We Can Meet Your Need.

Old Dutch Cleanser

When in Need of Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Cakes, Bread, Cookies
Call 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. We Deliver

F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Wallpaper, Bicycles, Roofing Materials, Sporting Supplies
Telephone 95

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third St.
Tourist Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service
Fountain Service

LACONIA

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN and MARMON
Latest Models for Both Ladies and Gentlemen
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel
When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE - ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA (Continued)

J. P. Pitman & Co.
519 Main Street
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See this agency for your
Automobile Insurance
ROBERT S. PERKINS
1178 ELM STREET

FREE
Special Solvenize Treatment
Thursday, May 26, 1938 Only
Hard carbon in your automobile engine ruins the car's efficiency, weakens compression, hence wastes gasoline, reduces power.
Jenney Service Station
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

Steele's Service Store
SANKA COFFEE
Delicious Non-stimulating
815 CHESTNUT
296 Phones 4567

See Us for Plans and Estimates Before You Build or Remodel
Waite Const. Co.
Building of All Kinds
Sanding Machine for Rent
With or Without Experienced Man
TEL. 2608 20 HANOVER ST., RM. 9

PIPER McINTIRE CO.
New Hampshire's Music Shop
Musical Instruments from Harmonicas to Grand Pianos
101 HANOVER STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

NASHUA

HARDY GREENHOUSES
Hudson, N. H. Tel. 2424-M
and
Milford, N. H.
South St. Tel. 299
We telegraph flowers

A New and Finer Avard's For Your Convenience
A presentation of assured interest to Men, Young Men and Boys aged from 10 to 20—who enjoy the niceties and many advantages of choice Exclusive Clothing and Haberdashery—at Popular Prices.
AVARD'S
161 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

GERMAINE MODES
Light Summer Hats
For Any Occasion
Reasonably Priced
136 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 306

EDWARD C. WALSH
Houseware
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd Street and Washington Avenue
SMART
KAY DUNHILL COTTONS
$3.95 to $7.95

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE FOR MEN
F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 West Grace
RICHMOND, VA.
Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Breads, Pies and Cakes. Try our Box Lunches.

ROANOKE

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111
For Delicious Homemade Breads, Cakes and Pies, Give Us a Trial
We know that you will find both qual-
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Coffman Flowers
Phone 8133
Huntington, W. Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2868
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Queen's Household
The standard in sheeting, pillow-cases and other household goods of linen or cotton. Buy "Bay" Branded Merchandise and be satisfied! (It's "The Bay" in Calgary)

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McKAY and JOHANNSON
11011 Jasper Ave. Phone 25 206

Hudson's Bay Company
A Balanced Wardrobe of Men's Clothing
at the "Bay" in Edmonton

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVE.
Phones 26114, 26115

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
2136 Jasper Ave. Edmonton

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
9936 Jasper Ave. Edmonton

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SANKA COFFEE
Real Coffee
. . . 97% Caffein-Free
A delicious non-stimulating beverage with rich, full flavor

1 lb. tin
50c

Hudson's Bay Company

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery
Telephone 87-647

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MARY JANE
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in the creation of individual permanents
Corner River Ave. and Lewis
Phone 45 156

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
Spring-Air
MATTRESS
conforms elastically to every individual's body—weighing from 18 to 476 pounds!!
The only mattress guaranteed for 15 years! Exclusive in Hamilton with
ROBINSON'S

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887
Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized milk. Also fresh butter, cream, buttermilk and creamed cottage cheese.
445 Wentworth St. N. Ph. 4-3400

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
238-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, State Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

When Next in London Be Sure to See
THE AISLE OF FASHION
(Second Floor)
Smallman & Ingram
Limited

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

The Great Forest Service Store of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
LOWEST PRICES PERSONAL ATTENTION
Received at all times from our Service Department.
SALES Ford SERVICE
Campbell Motors (OTTAWA) LTD.
265 Laurier Ave. N.

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• SPORT TOGS
Your sport togs will snap back to new freshness when processed by us
Our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning works wonders with white flannels and jackets
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
HOMOGENIZED

THERE'S CREAM IN EVERY DROP
CITY DAIRIES, LTD.
Phone KI 6151 Toronto

Character Clothes for Women
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

G. S. BEER
at 2% of Your Valuation
Fur Storage
REMODELING — REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Why Not Try
Pine Tree Floorwax
It Is Good
Cheerful Citywide Delivery
Phone Hyland 9961
W. Kouwenhoven

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Store Your Furs in Canada's Most Modern Cold Storage Vault
100% Protection at 2%
ALLAN FURS
510 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD
PHONE HY 4040

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Flexible
CANTILEVER SHOES
For Style and Comfort
18 BLOOR STREET W.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 1844

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St. (at St. Clair) HY. 0404

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lazares Famous Guaranteed Furs
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees,—one for long satisfactory wear and the other for lowest possible price.
Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Woolen Suits made to your special measurements by our internationally famous designer out of the best British Woolens.
L. P. LAZARE & CO. LTD.
1454 Peel Street
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

•
Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

INSURE YOUR FURS WITH
JAY WOLFE INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments.

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Request Number

Douglas Jerrold was accounted the greatest wit of his generation. They were talking in a certain company about a popular song. One rather silly young enthusiast exclaimed: "That air always carries me away when I hear it."

Jerrold wistfully looked around him. "Can anybody whistle it?" he inquired.—Christian Advocate.

Use It!

All ob God's chillun got love in dere hearts—
Dey only jes' needs fo' to use it.
An' de more love dey know, why, de more de love grow;
An' dey learns by an' by dey can't lose it.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram—a Quotation for Today, together with the author's name—is shared by a Chicago reader:

"N LZGXYQ CFDPXFC DW CFNGSWPYGQLL CD *FQNRQG, ZL CFQ ADLC HQVWQTC HVNJQV."—*YQLLZGX.

A Word Square

Words, definitions of which are given below, are to be filled in so that they will read the same, both horizontally and vertically:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

1, Lowest deck of a vessel (naut.). 2, Composition in verse. 3, Stringed instruments of harp class. 4, The east, the end. 5, German-East African coins with a value of about ¾ of a cent each.

Letter Juggling

Two different 8-letter words may be formed from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

D E I L N S T U

What Is the Number?

The following clever problem is shared by a Nashville, Tenn., reader. Other readers are invited to submit similar problems:

There are 6 figures in the number. The 1st plus the 4th equals the 6th; the 2nd equals twice 1st plus 6th; the 3rd equals 3 times the 1st; the 4th equals one-half the 1st; the 5th equals the 3rd plus the 6th; the 6th equals one-half the 3rd. All added together equal 28. What is the number?

Fun With Synonyms

Monday brings a list of 10 words and their synonyms to be matched:

1	indirect	impatient	
2	useless	bygone	
3	unlimited	circuitous	1
4	insignificant	intended	
5	designed	bookish	
6	intolerant	amicable	
7	past	private	
8	peaceful	trivial	
9	pedantic	futile	
10	secretive	boundless	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. (a) Block booking is the practice of lumping the films together in sales to theaters, so that the theater which desires to show good pictures must contract for any other films the producers wish to dispose of. (b) Last week the Senate passed the Neely bill, which would end block booking and free operators of motion picture theaters from taking poor films as a condition to obtaining good ones. They would also be furnished advance synopses of films. If the House also passes the bill, the practice of block booking will be definitely eliminated.

2. Thomas Kennedy, a C. I. O. official, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Goveernor, and who was backed not only by John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., but by Postmaster General Farley, was defeated for the nomination.

3. Between Valencia and Barcelona, linking the two sections of Loyalist Spain which were severed by the Franco push to the Mediterranean.

4. Mme. André Dupeyron, French flier who covered 2,708 miles in a non-stop flight from Oran, Algeria, to Basra, Iraq, in approximately 20 hours. The distance is about 300 miles farther than that flown by the former record-holder, Miss Earhart.

5. According to a recent Supreme Court decision, workers who strike as the result of unfair labor practices by their employers, are entitled to protection.

6. According to an agreement recently approved by the Ontario Government, the quintuplets are at last to live under one roof with their parents and the 7 other little Dionnes.

7. The Social Security Board reports that 6,300,000 households, comprising approximately 19,900,000 persons, were receiving public aid in March.

8. Cleveland, where legislators are examining the relief machinery to discover what brought the system to the brink of a smash-up, leaving many needy without assistance; and Chicago, where an empty relief treasury has caused officials to issue food tickets good for a limited supply of rations.

9. One fifth, according to the national unemployment census.

10. Alfred Duff Cooper, first Lord of the British Admiralty, told the House of Commons recently that the naval air force of the United States is three times as large as those of Japan and Britain.

11. From Hankow it is reported that Chinese crews of two American-made planes flew over Western Japan, dropping leaflets urging the people to oppose the invasion of China.

12. That of Mayor Hague of Jersey City, New Jersey.

13. The occupation of Suchow, an important railroad junction, and key to the Chinese defenses on the central front.

14. The threat of revolution as General Cedillo spreads his 18,000 peasant troops into the hills of San Luis Potosi, obviously preparing for guerrilla attacks on the troops of the Government.

15. He is mapping out a series of fact-finding trips which will take him into many states, probably across the Continent. He also plans some fishing expeditions while far away.

Request Number

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Jerrold wistfully looked around him. "Can anybody whistle it?" he inquired.—Christian Advocate.

Such a Memory!

"Now Billy, what did I tell you last time about birds?"

"Surely you haven't forgotten already, teacher!"—Pasadena Post.

Ahem!

When the town of Chartres was delivered up to Henry IV after a stiff siege, the Magistrate handed the keys to the King, saying, "The town belongs to your highness by divine law and by human law."

"And by canon law," replied Henry, dryly.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Home Town Items

Cal Briggs' latest scheme has backfired. He got his wife interested in reading so she wouldn't talk so much and now she reads everything out loud.

Sandy Campbell has been practicing false economy. He took such long steps to save his $6 shoes that he split his $8 trousers.—Wall Street Journal.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

'Mammy'

An elderly man, who sells from door to door, is making a financial success with a southern mammy doll which he makes.

He cuts from plywood the figure of a southern "mammy," with a dress painted a gay color. A pad of white memo paper is her apron. In one hand she offers a pencil on a cord; in the other, a meat skewer. From hooks at her skirt hem hang three potholders of bright printed cotton material, well padded. "Mammy" is offered at 75 cents.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

The Child in Duse

It was during her last American tour that Signora Eleonora Duse, tired from the tour of a harsh northern winter, came to the South. Longings filled her heart for the warm olive groves and sunshine of her loved Italy.

Suddenly from her train window she spied the fields of Texas abloom with the beautiful bluebonnet. Latin temperament surged high, and the actress left the train with her troupe of players, and for two days, to the despair of her impresario, refused to budge from the spot.

It was a happy time for her, and a reflection of the child that is usually found in genius.

Jest a Minute

"He heard President Roosevelt on the air last night, so he's going on a spending spree with his penny!"

Nature's Handiwork

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

Bejeweled Web

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

May Minors Vote?

Question: In the case of a church whose bylaws contain no rule on the point, would it be permissible for a minor to become a member? If a minor should be admitted to membership, could such a minor vote in corporate meetings? Would not the religious corporations law of the state govern?

Answer: If the bylaws contain no age restriction and there is nothing in the state law to prevent, minors may be admitted to membership according to the discretion and preference of members. Furthermore, if admitted to membership a minor could vote the same as any other member if the bylaws or state laws did not prohibit.

In this case while the question does not explicitly state, it is implied that the state law restricts the privilege of voting to those over a certain age. In that event the state law of course governs; and if it does not prohibit membership to minors they may be admitted as members but could not vote until they reached the legal age.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Animals

Appoint captains to choose sides. The players stand in two rows about 20 feet apart. Each one is given the name of some kind of animal.

One captain blindfolds one of his players and a player from the other side quietly steals over and touches him, returning to his place as quickly as possible and resuming the exact position he had before. When the bandage is removed, the player who was blindfolded goes over to the other side and tries to determine, by change of position, guilty smile, or attitude, who touched him. He may use any means to bring about a confession.

If he guesses correctly, he takes the player over to his side. If not, he remains with his opponents. The game ends when one row is completely taken over.—Delaplane H., Evansville, Ind.

Current Events Quiz

(A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News)

1. (a) What is block booking? (b) What steps are being taken to eliminate the practice in the motion picture industry?

2. What did the Pennsylvania primary elections indicate with regard to the political strength of the C. I. O. in the United States?

3. Where was the first submarine mail service recently operated?

4. Who now holds the women's long distance airplane flight record?

5. Are strikers entitled to the protection of the National Labor Relations Board?

6. Are the Dionne quintuplets to be permitted to live with their parents?

7. How many American households are on public relief, according to the latest available figures?

8. What two American cities are now confronted by a serious relief crisis?

9. What proportion of Americans between the ages of 15 and 25 are reported to be out of work?

10. How does the United States Navy's air force compare with those of Britain and Japan?

11. What remarkable airplane exploit by the Chinese over Japan has been reported?

12. Into what city administration are the G-men conducting an investigation?

13. What important victory was claimed by the Japanese Army last week?

14. What situation is endangering Mexico's socialistic program and the regime of President Cardenas?

15. What are President Roosevelt's plans for the summer?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Probably the European war scare is not to be taken seriously—yet. None of those countries over there has tried to borrow money from us for quite a while.

Detroit News: If the railroads fold, the passenger public may have to paste college pennants on a suit case and thumb rides from one college campus to the next.

Milwaukee Journal: A children's hour on the air now offers the small listener an invisible ink with full directions. The stuff is ideal for spilling on the better carpets.

Washington Post: A man in Czechoslovakia has begun the construction of a balloon with which to ascend to an altitude of 20 miles. We don't blame him.

Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing so sweet as duty, and the best pleasures of life come in the wake of duties done.

—JEAN INGELOW

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crawley, Sussex, Eng.

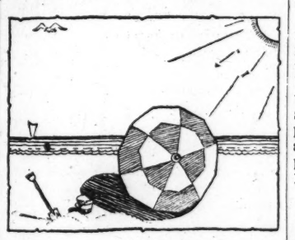
Hazel Catkins

Did You Ever Wonder

How Our Sun Gets Its Light?

A reader in Cincinnati, Ohio, asks: "How does our sun get its light? and isn't there a highest sun of suns, Sirius?"

Our sun, according to best authorities, gets its light from heat. The sun is not a solid ball of land and water, like the earth. Instead,



it is probably a mass of extremely hot gases, with a diameter of nearly 865,000 miles. When we recall that the diameter of our earth is about 8000 miles, we begin to see how huge a flaming ball the sun really is.

The heat of the sun is inconceivably great. It has been estimated that the temperature at the center of the sun is between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 degrees. The surface of the sun is not so hot as the core; but even there the temperature is so high that most chemical compounds we know on earth could not exist, but would be broken down into atoms and atom particles. Water would change to the hydrogen and oxygen of which it is made. Sand would split up into oxygen and silicon.

By studying the sun's light with a spectroscope, we have discovered that nearly all the elements found upon earth are also present in the sun, but in the sun they are in the form of extremely hot, bright gases.

The sun is constantly radiating energy in the form of light and heat and other ethereal vibrations—and the loss of mass that the sun suffers because of this radiation is believed to be more than 4,000,000 tons a second; yet so huge is the sun that it could support that rate of loss for millions of years to come.

As to Sirius, the "Dog Star," being the sun of suns, this is not exactly the case. True, the Dog Star is the brightest in the heavens, and is a sun, like ours. But the luminosity of Sirius is only 28 times that of our sun.

There are other stars that give more light; but, because of their immensely greater distance from the earth, they do not seem so bright to the eye. For instance, when distance is considered, the star Canopus gives something approaching 10,000 times as much light as our sun; and Rigel has a comparative luminosity of more than 10,000 times that of our sun.

W. P. Keasbey

Worth Knowing

The annual upkeep of the male face in the United States is a $280,000,000 proposition. This is $30,000,000 more than the amount that goes into the ladies' beauty shoppes! But the ladies pile up an additional retail cosmetics bill of $250,000,000!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Man in Overalls

Palestine, Texas

Frank Sawyer "is the kind of man everybody would like to be." This was the contribution of one of Mr. Sawyer's many friends, whose briefly written words of praise were compiled into a book and presented to the 38-year-old Palestine express delivery man recently when he was proclaimed this city's "best-liked citizen."

The presentation was made, along with a silver plaque, during an intermission at a charity ball, which Mr. Sawyer attended as he does most civic events; in fact, he is ticket-taker at many of them.

Selection of Mr. Sawyer, a man whose business attire is generally overalls, for the honor was made by his fellow citizens, including business and professional leaders, in recognition of his unvarying friendliness as well as his service to others.

Brimful of energy, Mr. Sawyer is noted for his helpfulness and cheerful disposition. Not only is he loyal to his work as expressman, ever on time, but he gives his efforts alike to civic, lodge, and church affairs. He is just as willing to work as a volunteer fire fighter or as dishwasher after a banquet as he is in taking tickets at the Little Theater or a football game.

"What a great world it would be if all folks were like Frank Sawyer," wrote another in his gift scrapbook.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Boström, Wollmar Filip (vōl′-mär fē′-lip bōō′-strûm)—Swedish Minister to the United States.

Dallardo, Ossorio Y. (ōs-sō′-ryō däl-yär′-thō)—Spanish Ambassador to France.

de Chappedelaine, Louis (lōō′-ē′ dē shäp′-dē-lān′)—Minister of French Merchant Marine.

Koch, Dr. Lauge (lou′-gē kōk′)—One of Denmark's foremost explorers in Arctic regions.

Liang Hung-chih (lī-äng′ hoong′-jir′)—President of Executive Yuan of New Republic of China.

Ostermueller, Fritz (ōs′-tĕr-mül′-ĕr)—Boston Red Sox pitcher.

Prokofieff, Sergei (sĕr-gā′ prō-kō′-fyĕf)—Russian composer and conductor.

Riefenstahl, Leni (lā′-nē rē′-fĕn-shtäl)—"Czarina" of the German film industry, who has just been awarded the year's film prize of $5,000 for her sound pictures of the 1936 Olympics.

Slavutsky, Michael (mē′-kä-ēl′ slä-vōōt′-skyĕ)—Soviet Ambassador to Japan.

Suvich, Fulvio (fōōl′-vyō sōō′-vich)—Italian Ambassador to the United States.

From the Biographical Section of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Debussy, Claude (dĕ-bü′-sē′)—French composer.

Masaryk, Jan (yän mä′-sä-rĕk)—Czech Minister at London.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Maine Is Different

Of all the states, Maine alone touches only one other State.

Deducing Traffic Jams

Decentralized American cities manage their traffic with a minimum of difficulty, for they have no sudden crowds dumped at closing time from great skyscrapers.

Hilly Britain

Almost one third of the land surface of Britain is hill land, at present producing little or nothing for the British people.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A single thought of thankfulness to Heaven is the most perfect prayer."—Lessing.

A Word Square: Orlop, Rhyme, Lyres, Omega, Pesas.

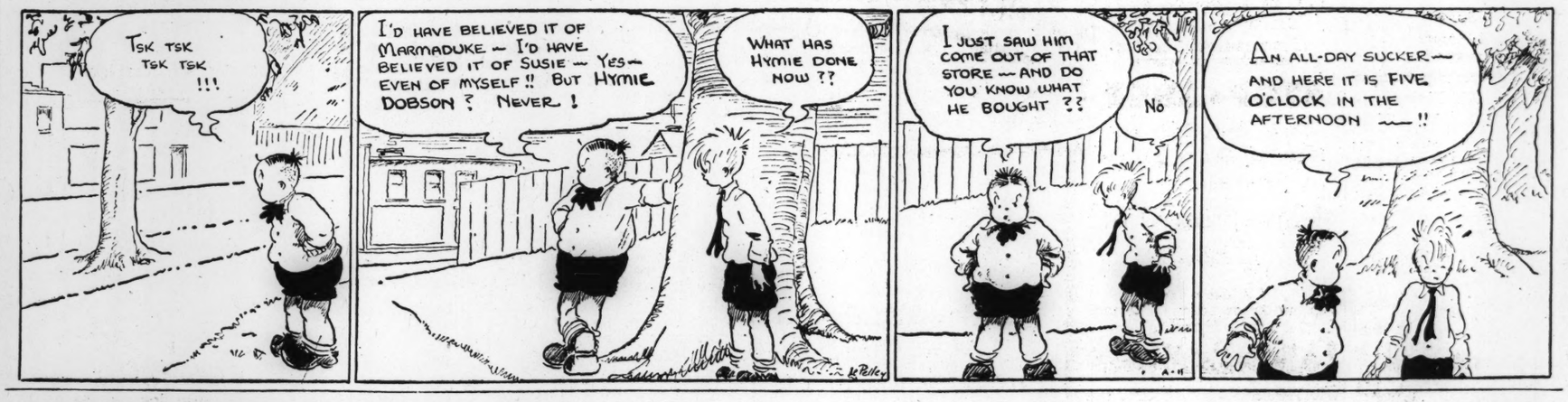
Letter Juggling: Insulated, unliated.

What Is the Number?: 276193.

Fun With Synonyms: Indirect—circuitous; useless—futile; unlimited—boundless; insignificant—trivial; designed—intended; intolerant—impatient; past—bygone; peaceful—amicable; pedantic—bookish; secretive—private.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Much of the Day Left*

By LE PELLEY


TSK TSK TSK !!!
I'D HAVE BELIEVED IT OF MARMADUKE — I'D HAVE BELIEVED IT OF SUSIE — YES — EVEN OF MYSELF !! BUT HYMIE DOBSON ? NEVER !
WHAT HAS HYMIE DONE NOW ??
I JUST SAW HIM COME OUT OF THAT STORE — AND DO YOU KNOW WHAT HE BOUGHT ??
No
AN ALL-DAY SUCKER — AND HERE IT IS FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Help! Help!*

By CARMACK

I noticed a little baby bird under the lilacs today and he seemed to need some help—
"Stay right where you are" I wiggled, and I'll get my Boss"—
It took quite a bit of coaxing but I finally managed to get him to follow me to the little bird—
I was right about his needing some help, too—But the Boss told him not to worry—said he'd see that he was taken care of—
And right away the little fellow stopped his loud chirping, so I guess he knows he is with friends —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Preferred

MARS has misfired again. No lasting solution of the German-Czechoslovakian controversy has been reached. But reports from Europe agree that the god of battle has missed another unusual opportunity to set the world afire.

For years the nightmares of statesmen in Prague—not to mention a dozen other capitals less directly but quite definitely involved—have been haunted by just such a situation as developed last Friday. The shooting of two Sudeten Germans by Czechoslovakian guards near the border town of Eger was precisely the kind of "incident" everyone had feared. The circumstances were sufficiently hazy that it could have been made a cause of war. Here was more than a spark, a flaming torch dropped into Europe's tinderbox.

The danger is not yet over. But so far the only explosion has been in the German press. There were German troop movements, explained now as due to other causes. And Czechoslovakia called out army reserves, ostensibly to keep order in local elections. But Prague has now ceased to expect either an ultimatum or a bombing raid. After hurried Franco-British consultations and a Sunday Cabinet meeting in London, diplomats breathe easier.

Once more Mars has found himself without a real friend in Europe, or at least two friends who will fight each other. That is the main reason he let this chance slip away. Here was a situation where only fighting would do. Bluffing wouldn't serve. And apparently everybody preferred peace.

Peace is more popular than is often realized. Too often it is assumed that people who threaten war want war. Too often it is said that peace hangs by a thread and a diplomat's miscalculation or a dictator's whim may cut the thread. But peace really is preferred. It will be abandoned even by discontented peoples and belligerent-sounding governments only when war seems the only way of achieving a purpose which appears vital to national life or continuation of a regime. Czechoslovakia alone reached that position in this case.

At present it appears that Germany has many other recourses to try in her support of the German-speaking minority in Czechoslovakia, many other possible avenues of peaceful penetration and expansion. So long as these are open they are likely to be preferred.

And on the same side certainly must fall the influence of all the other peoples even unto the Western Hemisphere who would be more or less involved by any vote for Mars.

Behind the Third Ball?

TO CHEMISTS and nuclear physicists, matter is regaining some of its former strength as something substantial. After being categorically considered a twin of energy, and hence relegated to comparative ethereal status as bundles o. electric charges, atomic subdivisions emerge from the season's scientific conferences and colloquia as not yet prepared for absolute divorce from the older style "billiard ball" microcosm.

When atoms were considered mere aggregates of protons and electrons, the electrical theory of matter served researchers very well, but with transmutation and consequent eruption of charged and uncharged particles from the atom, the question how nonelectric bodies can be affected by electrical bombardment is well taken. How can such dissimilar bodies be considered parts of one system, even in such tiny galaxies as atoms?

It's very much like playing billiards with two balls that are white and hard and a third which instead of being red and hard is invisible. As Dr. Karl K. Darrow told the American Philosophical Society, physicists are "in as bad a fix now as were astronomers in the days when motion of the planets was considered due to angels pushing them around." What the future status of atomic subdivisions will be, no one dares predict.

Seats in the Bus

LONDON Passenger Transport Board has begun a new search for the perfect bus seat. Although its efforts in the past have resulted in progress from bone-shaking benches to bolstered buoyancy, it is not yet satisfied.

The question of comfort is, indeed, by no means the only one: possibly, even, too much comfort might be inimical to the best interests of the public. For, sunk in luxurious repose and his newspaper, the passenger might well be induced to let the world slip by, far beyond the limits of his fare; and busses might become itinerant clubs, with subscriptions falling due at the termini, and an ever-growing queue of candidates for membership being blackballed at each stopping place by the standing committee of one.

Nevertheless, there is one addition that the Board might consider. At present the less assertive are liable to careless, or insidious, encroachments on their territory, and a combination of arms and the man would ensure that respect for frontiers that is so necessary for general contentment.

Family Films—and Formulas

IT IS heartening to observe that movies which dramatize normal family lives are coming into their own. The Jones Family has long since become a minor institution, and a profitable one for Twentieth Century-Fox. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has recently and successfully entered the "family" field with Judge Hardy and his domestic menage. Columbia Pictures, in its announcement for production during 1938-39, includes a series based on "Blondie," a comic strip, and two others in a similar vein.

According to its publicity department, the last-mentioned company crosses the family threshold "to meet the current exhibitor and audience demand for the homey, domestic drama." And herein lies the grave mistake which film producers persist in making. We have had the gangsters, the G-men, the doctors, the nurses, the football players, the newspapermen. Now, it appears, we are to have the families—and not singly but in series!

Nothing is as hearteningly wholesome as a good family film. At the other extreme, we can imagine nothing more dismal than the concerted effort by Hollywood to keep the home fires burning. This, of course, would merely be part of a more fundamental fallacy: that motion pictures can be produced by formula. The Welcome mats on the doorsteps of either the Jones or the Hardy homes invite us not by filling some formula, but by capturing that touch of humanity which makes the whole world kin—a touch that has been in every great film from Chaplin to "Mr. Deeds."

Flattening the States

CERTAIN states of the American Union have had minimum wage laws for women for a number of years. Minimum rates established under them show no such uniformity as would be imposed if the wages-and-hours bill now pending before the House of Representatives should pass in its present form.

Taking the laundry industry as an example, it happens that Massachusetts and Oregon, on the two coasts, each arrived at 30 cents an hour as a fair minimum. But in between, the states of New York, New Jersey and Illinois each found it advisable to divide their jurisdictions into three zones, so that their minimum standards range from 23 cents an hour in small towns of Illinois to 35 cents an hour in metropolitan New York. Ohio adopts 27½ cents in this industry. Certainly there is reasonable ground in experience for many differentials in wage minima from one industry to another, one section to another.

It is common knowledge that a wage that would provide the essentials of livelihood in a small southern village might be inadequate in a northern metropolis. Conversely, a minimum that might be only reasonable in a big industrial city would compel many small enterprises in rural or semi-rural areas to close down and cease giving employment at all. This would be quite the opposite of the decentralization of industry which has been looked upon as a social objective.

Massachusetts recognizes the variations obtaining in different-sized communities by gradations from $13.50 to $14.50 a week in the minima for retail trade employees. In Minnesota the range is wider—from $11 to $15. These rates and others have been adapted to local circumstances by boards studying local conditions. If the Federal Government now should impose upon the interstate industries in those same jurisdictions a flat minimum rate of first 25 cents an hour, then 30 cents, and so on up to 40 cents an hour after three years, it is difficult to envisage the effect on state standards. To the layman it seems that more practical basic wage levels would result from the work of regional boards along the lines of those that have set most of the minima now in force.

White Metal Into White Elephant

IF THE Man From Mars is in the vicinity of West Point, in all likelihood his curiosity is being piqued by the spectacle of a line of delivery trucks, each of them full of solid silver. They are being driven right into a brand-new warehouse vault. "What is that?" he has probably asked a gaping plebe, and he has doubtless got the curt reply, "Money." If he has pressed his inquiries as to the origin of that money, he might or might not have got a response, depending upon the cadet's sense of the fitness or otherwise of answering strangers' inquiries in such a neighborhood. The correct answer is that the money has been bought with American goods and services for storage purposes.

There are a couple of billion ounces of silver in those trucks. At $1.29 an ounce, the valuation that Uncle Sam puts on the cache, the silver tots up to $2,580,000,000. Most of it was bought abroad. In one day in 1935, American purchases in London amounted to more than America's output in one year, and the price was around 80 cents an ounce. Now the market value has fallen to 43 cents. Calling it $1.29 will not put another cent on that price, or detract from its uselessness to the American people.

Calling All Carpenters!

"Hoycumoutathere"

TO CHARGE Philip with prodigality without first examining the situation would be ungenerous. "Book second-class," he urged again while I hesitated, and the Yugoslav booking clerk tapped the tin counter impatiently. "But—" I began.

"There's only a penny difference."

I found it difficult to argue with Philip in this mood. Compared with him normally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a deficit year is an arrogant spendthrift; so I booked second-class.

"Will this be the first time we have not traveled third-class?" Philip asked. I conceded the point. "Do you want to see what the second-class is like?" I nodded again. "Well, when the difference between suffering like an Indian Brahmin on a bed of nails, and reclining in the luxury of plush pile, amounts to precisely one penny, where's the objection? If you'd prefer—" He stopped short, and I followed the amazement of his expression across the creeper-covered station terrace.

The night train from Serajevo to Dubrovnik has too deep a respect for the inhabitants of Metkovitch to disturb the crepuscular snores of that sleepy town, and he who would go from there south to the sun and sea must take the branch train for the four kilometers to Gabela and the main line. This connecting train leaves Metkovitch a quarter of an hour after midnight, and for nearly two hours Philip and I had been occupying the station restaurant with the leechlike tenacity of a couple of bailiffs in possession of an indigent household. But suddenly, the prosaic shriek of the train, snorting fussily outside, had signaled the interlude to its coda, and we left to take our tickets

* * *

From mushroom-funnel to tail-light, the train was about 100 yards in length, but its six wagons towered to the height of a well-bred farm horse, and its engine looked capable of something like the speed of that sage animal. Steam sizzled menacingly from the most unexpected portions of its complex anatomy, and at odd moments, as though to reassure passengers of his existence, the engine driver appeared with coy diffidence from blankets of black smoke. Behind the locomotive crouched the coaches, the foremost, a third-class, gleaming a disconsolate yellow, while the remainder sulked in darkness. Philip led the way, and we assaulted the only second-class compartment in sight.

The Yugoslav equivalent of "Hoy, come out of there," sounds so much like "Hoycumoutathere" that there was no mistaking the conductor's injunction. Thrice, and with increasing vehemence, he said "Hoycumoutathere," so that we thought he might possibly mean "Hoycumoutathere," and we descended forthwith to his side. "Hoycumoutathere," persisted the conductor. "We've come," I informed brightly. "Though why," complained Philip, "when we've booked second-class, we don't know. He's got one of those one-track minds," he added, as the conductor barked again his now famous saying. "Engleski," I put in, trying to find a way out of the impasse, and the conductor lifted his eyes to the moon-suffused cotton-wool sky and sighed deeply.

"Try showing him the tickets," Philip was suddenly inspired; and I handed them over. The man took one glance by the light of his lantern, and his hand shook visibly. "Druga klassa!" he gasped, and stumbling blindly over the seventy-four-centimeter rail track at his heels, he vanished into the night.

* * *

We were back in the darkness of the compartment when he entered with the gendarme, and at the latter's muttered command, he hurried off to perform strange, inexplicable things with tubes and pipes at the end of our wagon, eventually returning to flood us with the luminance of an acetylene lamp which poured smelly vapor in enveloping billows from the ceiling.

"Passaport," said the officer curtly, and while he reviewed the documents, the conductor surveyed us with an unbelieving intensity. Only when the gendarme, having completed a three-minute study of my photograph wrong way up, had surrendered our passports, saluted, and taken his leave, did our conductor's face clear. At that moment, I felt, he must have regretted the folly which had prevented him cultivating a forelock; but he bowed very low as he left to find solace and normality among the proletariat of the third-class.

With a shudder that must have come very near to dislodging the engine driver from the footplate, we began. For seven whole minutes we bounced and rolled in the yielding ease of second-class comfort, and at Metkovitch I climbed gratefully onto the track.

"Hoycumoutathere," I shouted.

"But I've booked second-class," Philip protested.

"Well, don't do it again." I warned; and we haven't. HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

The Wide Horizon

After Spending—What?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TWO main legislative jobs stand in the way of adjournment: the wages and hours bill and the spending-lending bill. Both are of first importance.

The wage-hours bill is of the essence of New Deal philosophy; the spending-lending bill is intended to be the first step back toward a desperately needed recovery. There has been a persistent report that the President would seek to revive the reorganization bill. Though such an act seems next to incredible, just before adjournment and after the Pennsylvania primary, Mr. Roosevelt himself lent color to the rumor last week by refusing to deny it—simply saying that he had no comment "yet" on the question of reorganization.

Meantime, from out in the country, reports of grievous economic decline beat into Washington. Every member of Congress hears these accounts; they come into every regional newspaper bureau; they are reflected in the headlines reporting the relief crises in various industrial cities. The President is sitting tight. So far, he has advanced no other remedies for the depression than the spending bill and reference to various other New Deal measures and agencies still available from the last depression.

But economic conditions are more and more coming to be the major Washington worry. "You've no idea how bad conditions are in Cleveland . . . in Detroit . . . in Toledo . . ." visitors from these and many other centers are saying. At first limited to opposition circles, now these accounts are fully reflected in all New Deal quarters. They build up the prevailing mood.

* * *

And few of the experts, in or out of Washington, have any remedies to offer. Few of them see light through the gloom. Most have resigned themselves to the fact that a seasonal summer decline is inevitable. "Maybe in the fall . . ." they say, and refer to the new government spending which will be beginning to take effect by then. Scarcely anybody is really enthusiastic about the spending, except perhaps an occasional politician who thinks only of votes. They realize that it will be of some service in cushioning the economic decline, but afterward, what?

The more hopeful observers, including the New Dealers, look for an autumnal upturn (much as they looked for a spring upturn from midwinter on) to be precipitated partly by the spending, and partly by "underlying conditions." They look for this improvement to help New Deal candidates in November. And you can be sure that Mr. Roosevelt will do everything in his power—and according to his lights—to stimulate recovery.

Major advice now reaching him, it would seem, is to "go easy"—to work for restored confidence and tranquillity. The President has never been much persuaded by such arguments. He has been told that he should keep quiet and let confidence rebuild itself ever since 1932, yet the most vigorous periods of economic activity have coincided with the greatest political and reforming turbulence—plus government spending.

The last big upward curve began in 1935, when Congress was enacting some of its most extreme legislation, and continued without serious interruption through a ferocious election year and most of the Supreme Court battle. The recovery movement broke only after government spending stopped, under the influence of other recognizable factors.

* * *

So the President is pretty skeptical about the confidence element, declared to be indispensable for recovery. That is why observers believe it perfectly possible that in signing the tax bill—which he is expected to do in a day or two—he will issue a statement attacking as too lenient many of the amendments Congress has attached. It is true that he can make a case for such a statement; many of the arguments against the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, as against the reorganization bill, were greatly exaggerated. But a presidential statement would again have the effect of neutralizing much of the good influence on recovery this bill may have.

The most widely variant interpretations of the Pennsylvania and Oregon primaries are current. Certainly in November Pennsylvania will be a real battleground. Some of the factors which made New Deal victories possible there in 1934 and 1936 are now missing—they include prosperity and united labor. Other factors will still be present—control by the Democratic organization of the electoral machinery and the state police and government spending. The Republicans are stripped down for action, with ample ordinary campaign funds and a hopeful organization.

But perhaps a key factor in Pennsylvania, as in Kentucky, Ohio, and many another state, is the relations of James A. Farley and John L. Lewis. By his seemingly reckless last-minute endorsement of the C. I. O. candidate Mr. Farley put Mr. Lewis in his debt. With control of the C. I. O. vote—and it was nearly as large as that polled by the victorious Democratic organization—Mr Farley can probably make a satisfactory "deal" with the Earle-Lawrence group. Likewise, in other states where C. I. O. is strong, he can count on its support. And it remains to be seen whether A. F. of L. has swung so far to the right as to be able to support a Republican ticket as conservative as in Pennsylvania.

In Oregon, where the New Deal was particularly strong, its candidate, Henry L. Hess, only barely captured the Democratic gubernatorial nomination from Gov. Charles H. Martin, the doughty retired army general who had gone after labor and criticized the New Deal. That is no great recommendation for November, particularly if the conservative Democratic vote drifts back to the Republican camp, where much of it formerly reposed.

History and the Russian School Children

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. J. Steinberg intimated that the Soviet Government has taken a step backward by its complete revision of the teaching of Russian history in Soviet schools. We can hardly expect dispassionate consideration of events in Russia of Dr. Steinberg, a leader of one of the extremist revolutionary groups suppressed soon after the revolution by Russia's present rulers. And in this case I suggest that the changes in history textbooks which he condemns mark a decided step forward. After being taught unmitigated nonsense for twenty years in the guise of history, Soviet school children finally are to learn a few plain facts, uncolored by the pseudo-scientific "interpretations" which revolutionary extremists have hitherto managed to impose.

Mr. Steinberg indicates astonishment that Russian children finally are being told such obvious facts as that some of the Czars made important contributions to Russia's advancement and that Christianity was a major civilizing factor in Russia's history, because it brought Russia into contact with the higher level of Byzantine culture. He might rather express astonishment that Soviet extremists managed to suppress such facts for twenty years.

It may be true, as Mr. Steinberg suggests, that the threat of war is "nationalizing" the teaching of history in Russia, and that Joseph Stalin wants Soviet children to admire previous Czars because he senses the close parallel between these former absolute rulers and himself. But whatever the cause of revisions in Soviet history textbooks may be, I cannot see that any useful purpose is achieved by deploring such changes. It is easy enough to discover actions for which Russia's present rulers deserve condemnation. In the matter of the new history textbooks, we should "give the devil his due." D. B.

Geneva.

City vs. Country

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thomas Jefferson always idealized that state the bulk of whose citizenry should consist of small agricultural landowners and he looked upon the cities as cesspools of corruption.

This generalization need not be true. Indeed it is not generally true. Cities have their good qualities as well as bad. They have made possible the greatest libraries, art collections, universities, and philanthropies. Evil seems rampant because vices are exploited and advertised, because slum poverty is concentrated on a larger scale and crime sometimes takes on the apparent stature of a business. But these are only problems which humanity has brought to the city with it.

They suggest themselves more luridly, they impinge with mass force upon the thought of the lad who has just "come to town," and the feeling of intense human competition may seem at times overwhelming. But it is proverbial that the city often has a soft heart, and there are freedoms to compensate in a measure for its disciplines. Paradoxically, one is often freer to do as he pleases where he is lost in the mass than in the home village where everybody knew him and passed judgment on whatever he did. This accounts for some of the supposed laxity of urban life but also opens some opportunities for mental growth and imposes some responsibilities for self-destruction. Fortunately the United States with all its urbanization will never in the visible future lose a large element of rusticity.

But there is a further and more fundamental answer to the change of surroundings. Our most important environment is the mental environment we take with us wherever we go. The power that sustains honesty and cleanness in the country will sustain it in the city. We need to preserve many of the rustic qualities—stability, simplicity, genuineness, kindliness, wholesomeness, and so on. The country boy who comes to town finds in the long run that these stand him in good stead. Similarly the nation that is becoming urbanized can hold to what is good in its past while going on to a still happier future. N. A.

Washington, D. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

To Make Peace in Europe

A MINORITY of Germans demand Home Rule from the dominant Czechs and their grievances have the active sympathy of Germany. Their claim to separate political treatment from the rest of the country is much the same as that of Northern Ireland. On the other hand, France has committed herself to the support of the Czechs against Germany if there is actual aggression. . . .

The immediate practical outcome of the London conversations is that England and France should both use their best efforts to counsel moderation on both sides. The role of the mediator is difficult and can be dangerous, for the mediator who fails may contract both resentment and moral obligations which he might otherwise have avoided.

But smaller risks must be taken to avoid greater; and the project of a peace that will cover both east and west of Europe is one to kindle the noblest ambition.—*The Sunday Times*, London.

Worth Trying

JUST a little flight of the imagination: We see governments taking the billions of dollars they planned to spend on armaments and buying instead iceboxes, radios and house paint to distribute through the land. . . . We visualize a great spread of happiness along with the speed of comfort. We see men living a little better and enjoying life a little more.

But . . . who could convince a government that an ice-box is a safer investment than a machine gun?—Quoted in the *Co-operative Builder*, Superior, Wis.

Today's Demands?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Eagerly have I watched for an editorial on the League of Nations' Council on the question of recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. Tonight that desire was justly gratified and renews in me an enthusiastic appreciation of the Monitor and what it so courageously and loyally stands for. Indeed, patience and faith in the power of right are the demands of the hour. KATHARINE HEPP

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